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ARAB GROUP TO ACQUAINT UN MEMBERS WITH ISRAELI REPRESSIONS

JN020812 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Feb 79 pp 1, 13 JN

['Adnan al-Katib dispatch]

[Text] New York--The Arab UN member states led by Jordan have decided to conduct an intensive diplomatic and information campaign to acquaint the international community with Israeli practices in the occupied Arab areas.

The campaign was launched following a decision made by the Arab UN group at a meeting in New York yesterday morning, held to discuss the latest developments in the occupied Arab areas.

The committee charged with the task or launching the information campaign consists of representatives from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Tunisia, and the PLO.

The Arab group undertook several measures, including a meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, during which it urged him to take a stand regarding the events in the occupied Arab areas. The committee was headed by Ahmad 'Ali Haddad, the YAR UN representative and chairman of the Arab group for January, whose chairmanship was extended for 1 day.

Soon after the committee members met with Dr Waldheim, they held a press conference in which they spoke about the repressive Israeli measures.

The acting Jordanian delegate to the United Nations will also send a cable to the Security Council president urgently drawing his attention to the Israeli practices.

In order to reinforce this 2-day campaign, the Jordanian UN mission will undertake initiatives to acquaint the United Nations with the Israeli measures.

The acting Jordanian UN delegate sent a cable to the UN secretary general dealing with the continued escalation by the Israeli authorities of their premeditated plan to terrorize and persecute Arab students in the West Bank, particularly in Bir Zayt University. The cable calls on Waldheim to intervene with the Israeli authorities and to request that they stop their terroristic and repressive practices against this Arab university. Waldheim's attention was also drawn to a news dispatch received by the New York TIMES from Jerusalem. The press report was attached to a letter that explains that the Israelis have no intention of allowing the return of 2,000 Arab citizens to Uqrut and Kafr Bur'um after forcing them to evacuate these two villages 3 years ago.

ARAB LEAGUE MEMBERS DENOUNCE QADDURI'S DEPORTATION

JN011240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 February--The delegates of member states in the Arab Economic Unity Council [AEUC] and the permanent representatives of these states in the Arab League have denounced the deportation from Egypt of AEUC Secretary General Fakhri Qadduri by As-Sadat's authorities. They regarded the deportation measure as a clear violation of the provisions of the Arab economic unity agreement and the immunities granted to AEUC employees.

During their meeting today with the acting permanent representative of the Iraqi Republic in the Arab League, the Arab delegates and representatives called for convening an extraordinary meeting of the Permanent Representatives of AEUC member states to cope with the challenges threatening joint Arab economic action and to protect its organizations and employees in the aftermath of As-Sadat's authorities' illegal decision.

KUNA: PALESTINIANS SUPPLYING ARMS TO IRANIAN OPPOSITION

LD021000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The weekly AN-NAHDAH says today that the Palestinian resistance has started to supply arms to the Iranian opposition. The paper quotes responsible Palestinian sources in Beirut as saying that several consignments of Palestinian weapons have in fact arrived in Iran after the Iranian religious opposition leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, had requested these weapons in preparation for the next stage which "might need the use of force ['unf]."

The sources said that hundreds of Iranians who received training at Palestinian bases in Lebanon have recently left for Iran.

The sources declined to disclose how the weapons were being sent to Iran. They said that the quantities of weapons will increase in the coming weeks.

Iranian official quarters said last Sunday that they were surprised to see weapons in the hands of the demonstrators, including Kalashnikov automatic rifles.

ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY JOINS ARAB NEWS AGENCIES' FEDERATION

JN020928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 February--The Seventh Conference of the Federation of Arab News Agencies General Assembly currently meeting in Beirut has decided to accept the ERITREAN REVOLUTION NEWS AGENCY, previously an observer, as a permanent federation member. This brings the total number of agencies in the federation to 19.

The decision to accept the ERITREAN REVOLUTION NEWS AGENCY as a permanent member was made in the session the conference held this morning during which it discussed resolutions and recommendations that will be announced later today at the end of the conference's meetings.

MENA, SUNA Memberships 'Frozen'

JN011509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 1 February--In its second session held here today, the General Assembly of the Arab News Agencies' Federation decided to freeze the membership of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY [MENA] and the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY [SUNA] in the federation.

The INA correspondent has learned that the above decision was adopted in view of both agencies' failure to pay their financial obligations to the federation for 3 successive years.

In another development, the General Assembly decided to exempt the two agencies in the two parts of Yemen, the PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY, the MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY and the LEBANESE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY from paying their shares to the federation this year.

The correspondent has also learned that the IRAQI and LIBYAN NEWS AGENCIES have agreed to equally pay the share of the Lebanese agency for the current year.

BAGHDAD VOP COMMENTS ON CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN UNITY

JN272057 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With the innocence of a whole, the newspapers of the rightwing and reactionary forces in the Arab region like to make themselves the guardians of our people and their fighting revolution. They pretend to be pained by the diversity of organizations in the Palestinian arena. Sometimes these papers blame the resistance for indulging in luxury at a time when matters are serious; at other times they express surprise at not establishing unity. They explain this by saying they understand that regimes--for instance--may differ, but not organizations. They hope that one of the resistance groups will free the organizations of their form because there are basically no differences. Finally, they express regret because unity has not been established.

To those people and the ones standing behind them we say: Gentlemen, spare your advice and restrain your tears of affection because no one is more faithful to national unity than the masses and fighters of the revolution. If the unity you are writing about is mere words said through your papers, it is not a seasonal invitation or a transient matter for us. It is dear aim for the hearts of all the revolutionaries, and we are seeking to achieve it through commitment to the gun and shield as well as resistance until martydom.

We do not speak of unity out of false dreams or sheer cries we utter, but we work for it through our militant struggle and not through the call to make it merely a container or umbrella abounding with serious contradictions or a placard imposing the opinion of this group or that force for the sake of its schemes or vision.

The Palestinian organizations present in the arena of militant action, which raised the banner of armed struggle and offered hundreds and even thousands of martyrs in and outside the occupied homeland in defense of the revolution, in preservation of the masses' gains, in opposition of the enemies' schemes and all plans aimed at liquidating our people's cause or haggling over it, are all working for national unity and all have programs regarding this unity. But some of these organizations have competing views and interpretations and sometimes concepts touching the essence of our people's cause. We say there is no harm if the viewpoints are democratically controversial because in order to achieve unity there should be genuine concepts, a free democratic atmosphere, freedom to submit viewpoints and conflicting opinions in order to arrive at progressive liberation concepts that reflect the people's will and aspirations. This is the important thing.

One of the most basic lessons which must be recalled while we are facing several projects on unity and the way of achieving it, is the big fact that has been proved by all the unionist experiments which saw light in the arena and soon relapsed. This fact is that if any unionist experience--no matter how small it is--is not based on a unified political program and an organizational one agreed upon by all, failure will be its lot. We do not exaggerate when we say that the absence of a clear and unified political line has been the problem and the first reason for faltering. Perhaps the stand toward the settlement in particular, something which applies to the other stands whether toward the regimes, Arab liberation movement forces, or toward our interrelations. [as heard]

We do not want a unity that becomes a bridge on which to jump over the blood of our martyrs or at the expense of liberating all the soil of the homeland. We do not want a unity which asserts the hegemony of one faction over other militant factions in the arena. The unity we want is the one which represents a frontal leadership, a clarity in a political line that rejects all political settlements and a fair proportional representation in ratio.

Therefore, we again call on these newspapers to abstain from pretending to cry and shedding tears that are not innocent because our people and fighters know better the unity we want.

## BAHRAIN

### GULF INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 4 FEB

JN311217 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1136 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 January--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi will head the Iraqi delegation to the Fourth Conference of the Arab Gulf States Information Ministers, which will begin in Behrain next Sunday.

Some 2 days before the conference convenes, the Arab information experts committee will meet to discuss the topics on the agenda and to adopt recommendations on these topics for approval by the conference.

The Iraqi delegation includes INA Director General Muhammad Manaf Yasin; Director General of Public Relations at the Information Ministry Hasan Tawalibah; and several officials of the Information and Foreign ministries.

The agenda includes discussion of reports on the general survey dealing with radio and television training requirements, which was conducted by the Arab Gulf states information ministries to determine the size and cost of the regional radio and television training center in Qatar. It also includes completing the distribution of television channels in the Arab Gulf area. A discussion of the results of the meetings of the gulf states publications distributors was held in Baghdad in the middle of last year, as was the question of establishing an oil information center and a draft charter for the television functions in the gulf states.

The conference will also discuss a draft agreement on establishing an information documentation center for the Arab Gulf states and will study the question of establishing mobile exhibits in the gulf states.

During the conference, the third meeting of the GULF NEWS AGENCY Board of Directors will be held to elect a new chairman, to discuss the GULF NEWS AGENCY'S achievements and budget for last year, to approve this year's budget, and to fix a date for initiating English transmission.

The information ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, Oman and Iraq--the founding states of the GULF NEWS AGENCY--will participate in the conference. The conference will also be attended by observers from the Arab League, UNESCO, and the Arab Radio Federation.

### PAPER SUPPORTS GULF 'ARABISM' AND TRANQUILLITY

JN010959 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 February--The Bahraini weekly AL-MASIRAH says that the gulf states should not hesitate to embark on a guided and coordinated collective action, initially on the gulf level and then on the level of the Arab nation.

Commenting on the Arabism of the gulf and on its past, present and future, the paper says: What is taking place in the gulf affects the Arabs' safety. Conversely, the gulf is affected by events and developments occurring in the Arab arena.

AL-MASIRAH explained that the interests of the peoples of the Arab Gulf area are the criterion that must be considered when defining the Arab Gulf's relationship with different countries of the world.

In conclusion, the paper demanded that the Arab Gulf be kept out of the present conflicts, in which it has no interest.

KUWAIT

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD011330 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav president, arrived in Kuwait today on an official visit. He was met by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, and by senior Kuwaiti officials.

PAPER COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC UPSURGE

LD011503 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Jan 79 p 16 LD

[Tariq 'Abdallah 'Umayr article: "Anti-Islamic Campaign in the West; Carter's Concern Over Islamic Influence"]

[Excerpts] The British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH's reference to the need to use force against the Arab homeland was not merely ink on paper or a passing suggestion but rather reflects the unanimity of imperialist and Zionist quarters in adopting such a stand. This stand became even clearer when President Carter recently expressed his concern over increasing Islamic influence on world political matters. The U.S. President has asked his senior advisers on Islamic affairs to submit accurate and comprehensive reports to him regarding the extent of such influence and the role the Muslims are playing, particularly in light of what is happening in Iran and the call for an Islamic state there.

It has now become clear that the West has been unable to harm Islam through politics or through the Zionist entity entrenched in Palestine. It is now hinting at the use of force in order to curb the Mulsims in the manner Western leaders and their shrewd and cunning Zionist manipulators imagine they can do.

Therefore, the Western world's policy under U.S. leadership has become clear in the light of Carter's statement. Zionism, which controls matters in the United States and the Western world, believes that Islam is pressing it and that its existence in Palestine has become only a matter of time. This is evident in the continuing uprisings against it in the occupied territories and in the Islamic trends among the sons of those areas.

Moreover, the events in Iran, which reflect the strong desire by Muslims to apply Islamic tenets in that Islamic country, and the opposition leaders' attacks on Jews because of their incessant plotting against Muslims and their control of the country's economic affairs, have caused anxiety to the Zionists. This is in addition to the fact that the majority of the Islamic countries are tending toward the application of Islamic laws, which mean a jihad for the sake of God, routing the Zionists and upholding God's word in the land. All these developments are a source of concern for world Zionism; they signal the imminent implementation of a comprehensive Muslim plan to purify the Muslim land of the filth that has defiled it as a result of an intruding Zionist presence on Palestinian territory and the territories of two other Arab countries as well as to rescue the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the filth of rancorous and cunning Zionism.

Therefore, the Zionist leaders have directed their tool President Carter to bring pressure on Muslims and to enter into confrontation with them solely for the sake of Zionism.

We the nation of Muhammad, God's prayers and peace be upon him, warn President Carter against falling into such Zionist snares and tell him that historical events prove that, despite occasional divisions, Muslims always unite their ranks in the face of danger. The expulsion of the crusaders from Palestine is the best evidence of this fact.

We would tell the U.S. President that his anxiety over the Muslims' growing influence has opened the eyes of Muslim leaders who always thought well of Carter and who believed that politics is one thing and religion is another. Therefore, President Carter has indirectly served Islam because his statement means that it is necessary to adopt a unified and strong Islamic stand in the face of the Zionist-Western tide against Islam and Muslims in the hope of humiliating and vanquishing them.

Therefore, now that Washington has removed its mask and its image has become clear to those who were deceived by it and who praised the peace efforts of Carter, his administration and aides, is there any justification for the Muslims to remain silent? Is there any justification for any Muslim leader to extend a hand of friendship to the United States?

The matter no longer brooks equivocation. Anyone who really wants to be a follower of Muhammad, God's prayers and peace be upon him, must show that he cares for his religion and faces up to his enemies. Anyone who wants otherwise is disavowed by Islam because our religion is not a haven for the tricksters who plot against the Islamic nation.

We would like to advise President Carter to give up implementing Zionist plans because the Muslims are strong by virtue of their belief and creed, the creed of the unity of God. Although they harbor no hostility toward anybody they will not submit to injustice. It has become obvious that the West and Zionism have failed in all their devious ways to harm Islam and, therefore, they are now hinting at resorting to force in order to terrorize us.

Just as the West has failed to harm Islam, the communists have failed to achieve the same objective. Let President Carter hear what a French newspaper said about the condition of Muslims in the Soviet Union. It said: "Despite sustained pressure on the 50 million Muslims in the Soviet Union since the communist takeover there 60 years ago, Soviet leaders have been compelled to try to please the Muslims and allow them to build mosques and repair old ones. The Soviet Union has also found itself forced to improve its relations with the Arab world in order to please the Muslims because of fear of an anticommunist uprising that would create problems for Moscow, all of which goes to prove the strength of the Muslim influence in the Soviet Union."

Thus all the signs indicate that Islam's influence in the world is rising despite the conspiracies against it by the East and the West. This is actuality, whether or not Washington and Moscow like it. Islam is our religion and the Koran is our constitution and will achieve victory for us against our enemies.

PAPER SAYS EGYPT TO ANNOUNCE FAILURE OF CAMP DAVID

LD020900 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A local paper says today that Egypt might shortly announce the failure of the Camp David agreements in reaching a peace settlement with Israel.

AL-WATAN says that Egypt will start mending its relations with the Arab states in preparation for returning to the Arab rank. Moreover, it will undertake not to make a unilateral decision connected with pan-Arab fateful issues.

The paper points out that Egyptian Ambassador in Kuwait Mamduh 'Abd ar-Razzaq will leave for Cairo today on a mission which it describes as being connected with Egypt's Arab move following the failure of the Camp David agreements.

The Egyptian ambassador conferred during the past week with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

It is being reported that the conference of Egypt's ambassadors in the Arab states, which was recently held in Cairo, recommended to the Egyptian Government to amend its relations with the Arab states.

AS-SIYASAH ON PURPOSE OF SOVIET ENVOY'S VISIT TO AREA

LD020817 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 31 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Fathi Sharif report]

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic sources have told AS-SIYASAH that the Soviet Union's aim in sending its special envoy Oleg Grinevskiy, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Middle Eastern Department, to Kuwait is to assert its interest in current developments in the gulf area following the recent events in Iran and affirm that the Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal affairs of countries of the area.

The sources said that the Soviet Union wants to reassure the area leaders that it is keen on maintaining relations with the countries of the area and that it wishes to inform, through Kuwait, those countries with which it has no diplomatic relations, that the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the disturbances in Iran, and is not seeking to create tension in the area.

The sources expressed the belief that a Soviet move in the gulf area had been expected since the Americans have been increasingly accusing the Soviets of being the motivators behind the current disturbances in Iran.

The well-informed sources said that after conveying to Kuwaiti Government officials his country's views on recent events and its attitude toward the expected developments in the area, the Soviet envoy will try to explore Kuwaiti officials' views on these developments.

The diplomatic sources expect the 1-day visit of the Soviet envoy, who came from San'a' and who will later to to Amman, to signal the beginning of visits by senior Soviet officials to the area with the aim of conducting further dialog with the countries of the area so as to prevent accusations of inciting trouble in the area being leveled against the Soviets.

## SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES 1 FEB

LD011340 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1203 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jiddah--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Jiddah at noon today on a visit to the kingdom.

He was met at the airport by Foreign Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri and by a royal protocol officer.

Khaddam Ends Visit

LD020952 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jiddah--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Jiddah this morning for home at the end of his brief visit to the kingdom during which he was received by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, to whom he conveyed a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

RIYADH COMMENTARY VIEWS IRANIAN SITUATION, IMPACT

LD012112 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has returned home from France after 15 years' absence.

It is extremely difficult to visualize precisely the future development of events in Iran. This great Islamic country has witnessed, particularly in the past few days, developments whose impact on the various aspects of life there cannot be underestimated.

The question which poses itself most persistently now is: Does the return of the opposition religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni to his country mean that calm and tranquillity will return to Iran or that the troubles will be intensified? The answer to this question is not merely difficult but extremely difficult, for only the Iranian people themselves can create calm and restore tranquillity to Iran. It is because of this that the first appeal the religious leader Khomeyni made on his return was to call on the people to unite their ranks. This means that it is the Iranians themselves who are capable of overcoming the difficulties. However, the Iranian people are capable of overcoming these troubles and difficulties and of saving their country from the tribulations of division and anarchy.

The Arab and Islamic nation prays with hope to God to protect Iran and save it from all ill, for any challenge to any Islamic country is a challenge to the entire Islamic nation.

YEMEN--PDRY

ADEN: SOVIET OFFICIAL HAILS COOPERATION PROSPECTS

LD011816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Summary] In a statement to an Aden radio reporter, Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has hailed the development of Yemeni-Soviet cooperation over the past 10 years and highly assessed the prospects for its further promotion. He said that Soviet aid projects now at the planning stage include the construction of a reinforced concrete factory, the building of a 165-megawatt thermoelectric powerplant, and various mineral and oil prospecting schemes.

KHALIL DISCUSSES PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

NC011806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 February--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has emphasized that Egypt will not conclude a separate peace with Israel. He also emphasized that when Egypt extends its hand for peace, it is imperative that this peace be comprehensive. Furthermore, the prime minister emphasized Egypt's insistence on the need to link the peace agreement with the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In the statement he made today to the People's Assembly discussions on the statement issued by the committee charged with answering the government policy statement, the prime minister said that Egypt is fully prepared to continue the peace talks, but refuses to deal with Israel on the basis of giving it priority over any other state.

In his statement to the People's Assembly, Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that Egypt is fully prepared to continue to forge ahead toward the achievement of peace within the framework of a comprehensive solution and the Camp David agreements.

The prime minister explained that Egypt has discharged its duty toward its Arab sisters in war and peace and that Egypt has waged 4 wars over 30 years. When the Arab nation reached a consensus on the peaceful settlement, Egypt pursued the course that will lead to the peaceful and comprehensive settlement. He said that we agree on an inter-Arab discussion and extend our hand for it.

Dr Khalil made it clear that Egypt's position on the Palestine question is specified by the Camp David agreements and by the establishment of autonomous Palestinian rule. However, Egypt does not agree on this rule's being called "the administrative rule."

Pointing to the progress of the peace negotiations, Dr Khalil noted the Egyptian negotiators' insistence on linking the peace agreements and the withdrawal measures with the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Assembly Approves Budget Bill

NC011601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Today the People's Assembly approved the bill on the 1979 state general budget by roll call voted. Appropriations in the general budget for fiscal year 1979 are estimated at 12,929,417,900 pounds and revenues at 10,249,278,200 pounds. The People's Assembly also approved the bill on the 1979 economic and social development plan.

Government Program Approved

NC012130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly has approved the amendments made to the budget and the draft budget of the general authority of the fund for the investment of deposits and securities for FY-1979. The people's assembly has also approved the government program.

MENA: MEMBERSHIP FREEZE IN NEWS AGENCIES UNION 'ILLEGAL'

NC020955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 2 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 February-- A responsible MENA source has stated that yesterday's decision made in Beirut by the General Assembly of the Union of Arab News Agencies to freeze MENA's and SUNA's membership is illegal. The decision was made by unauthorized persons because the General Assembly cannot be convened by the present union council, which appointed itself in 1977 under questionable circumstances.

The source said that since 1977 MENA has boycotted the meetings of the union, which it considers illegal. In 1977, the representative of the host country, Iraq, refused to receive the president of the union, who is the chairman of MENA's board of directors. Therefore, the union's General Assembly in Beirut was convened illegally and the decisions made are legally invalid.

AL-MUSAWWAR ON KING HUSAYN'S STAND ON MIDDLE EAST

NC021150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Experts] Cairo, 1 February--In today's issue AL-MUSAWWAR asks what King Husayn of Jordan really wants regarding a solution of the Middle East problem. This is in question because the Jordanian monarch, in his remarks, statements and speeches, does not clearly explain what he wants.

The magazine's chief editor, Sabri Abu al-Majd, reviewd King Husayn's stands toward the PLO and the Palestinian people, noting in this respect the king's refusal to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The article says that King Husayn has been extremely perturbed by the Camp David agreements because they provide for self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and for the right of the Palestinian people to reject any decision not in harmony with their interests. The king feels that he has lost the West Bank and Gaza Strip and for the right of the Palestinian people to reject any decision not in harmony with their interests. The king feels that he has lost the West Bank and the Gaza strip and that in any future negotiations he will have no alternative but to agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The magazine says that King Husayn supported President as-Sadat's initiative and his visit to Jerusalem. However, he has strongly opposed the Camp David agreements, which free the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza from any pressure, be it Jordanian or non-Jordanian. The king also hastened to go to Baghdad for reasons other than those that prompted other parties to oppose the Camp David agreements.

His main concern was to get colossal financial aid.

The magazine asks: If King Husayn really wants to find a drastic solution to the Palestinian problem that will restore to the Palestinian people their lands and rights, why doesn't he allow the Palestinian resistance to operate in Jordanian territory, which is its natural field of action? Also, why doesn't he officially renounce his claims to the West Bank and allow the PLO alone to negotiate on the future of the West Bank?

In conclusion, the magazine says: We submit these innocent questions to King Husayn in hopes that he will answer them and perhaps tell us and the Arab people exactly what his majesty wants.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES FRG MINISTER HAMM-BRUCHER

NC011525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1527 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 February--This morning, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received at Al-Qanatir resthouse Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, FRG minister of state for foreign affairs.

Further Report

LD011641 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Cairo--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat spoke out in Cairo today in favor of enhanced cooperation between Egypt and the FRG. This was stated by Hildegard Hamm-rucher, minister of state for foreign affairs, who was received by As-Sadat for a 40-minute talk at the end of a 6-day visit to Egypt. According to the minister, As-Sadat confirmed to her that he intends to visit Bonn this year to discuss his "Marshall plan" for the development of the Egyptian economy. The Egyptian head of state emphasized that the plan, to be financed by the United States, the FRG and Japan, is to concentrate especially on agriculture and housing construction.

As-Sadat was unable to give her a date for his Bonn visit, the minister said in a DPA interview prior to her departure from Cairo. As-Sadat stressed several times the good relations with the FRG and asked her to convey his greetings to Federal Chancellor Schmidt, whom he called a "good friend."

Minister Leaves for Home

NC011611 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 February--FRG Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher left Cairo this afternoon for home at the end of a 6-day visit to Egypt. She was seen off at the airport by Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Salah Hasan and members of the German Embassy in Cairo.

Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher's talks with Egyptian officials dealt with the consolidation of relations between Egypt and the FRG in various fields, particularly in cultural and technological exchange.

WRITER CALLS FOR SWIFT ACTION TO CURB POPULATION EXPLOSION

LD011649 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 27 Jan 79 p 8 LD

[Sa'id Sunbul article: "Serious Figures"]

[Excerpts] The rabbit race in Egypt is continuing nonstop.

Some people probably used this expression as a joke or to poke fun, but the problem of population growth has reached such proportions that it is no longer a joke or a subject for ridicule.

Some 2 weeks ago AKHBAR AL-YAWM published an interview that I conducted with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and in which I asked him about Egypt's most serious problems.

The prime minister did not cite the problem of housing, food supplies, agriculture or utilities as being the most serious, as I would have thought. To my surprise he said: Egypt's problems are not much different from those of the Third World and developing countries. But the problem that worries me most is population growth. It is an acute problem that we must regard as a national problem and deal with seriously.

I do not think anybody would disagree with the prime minister in this view. We complain of the problems that we encounter in our daily life, but forget their origin. We forget that the large and continuing population growth is the reason for the exacerbation of other problems and contributes to the pressures under which we live.

The housing crisis in Egypt and the cramming of a large number of individuals in a small apartment or in a single room is primarily due to population growth, which outpaces housing construction.

Transportation facilities have become cans of sardines, also because population growth is outpacing the development of such facilities.

The primary reason for food shortages is that population growth is ahead of the increase in food production.

The crowding of schools and universities to the point of suffocation is also due to the population growth's outpacing the expansion of classrooms and colleges.

Last Wednesday, Lt Gen Jamal 'Askar, head of the Mobilization and Census Department, held a press conference at which he declared that the population of Egypt has reached 40.5 million people, the growth in the last 5 months totaling 500,000--that is, the population increased at the rate of 100,000 a month.

The head of the Mobilization and Census Department expected growth during the current year to reach about 1.2 million with the average annual growth rate reaching 2 million in 5-7 years. According to this estimation Egypt's population is expected to reach 62 million by 2000. The head of the Mobilization and Census Department declared that the trend is growing.

The rabbit race in Egypt is no longer a comic strip that makes us laugh as it used to in the past. It has become a serious matter threatening our lives and future. We cannot stop population growth but we can limit it, reduce it, and consequently lessen the dangers resulting from it. This makes it necessary for official and public bodies to act quickly and deal with the matter promptly and seriously, if not for the sake of this generation, then for the sake of the coming generations and of the thousands of people that are born every month.

## BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION IN 1978--Minister of Petroleum Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal has stated that Egypt's oil production in 1978 was 25 million tons, with an estimated value of $2.2 billion at current prices. Local consumption reached 10 million tons, valued at about $1 billion. The balance of payments after deducting exploration and production expenses and local consumption recorded a surplus of $720 million. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC]

BEIRUT MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS RCC MEMBER TARIQ 'AZIZ

JN311515 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 22-28 Jan 79 pp 18-22 JN

[Text of interview with Iraqi Revolution Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz by Lydia Georgi in Damascus on 18 January]

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, has called on the Lebanese authorities to denounce all Lebanese collaborators with Israel and take "practical measures to end dealings" with the Jewish state.

Talking to MONDAY MORNING in Damascus last Thursday, 'Aziz said official condemnation of the collaborators and action to end all Lebanese-Israeli dealings were dictated by "the principles upon which Lebanese-Arab relations are built" and by Lebanon's own interest.

The Iraqi leader, who was in the Syrian capital for talks with Syrian and Palestinian officials, said the Iraqi Army would stand by the Syrian Army in south Lebanon in the event of an Israeli attack, even if the attack occurred before Syrian-Iraqi unity was announced. But he ruled out the possibility of Iraqi intervention in the event of further clashes between the Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Forces and the militias of the Lebanese front.

Stressing that any threat to Syria would "definitely be considered a direct threat to Iraq" now, 'Aziz said the two countries intended to reinforce the Syrian front with Israel.

Syrian-Iraqi unity, he added, provides Lebanon with a unique opportunity to work toward internal unity "on the basis of independence, sovereignty and Arab identity."

'Aziz said the Syrian-Iraqi summit scheduled for next week would review the progress that has been made over the past three months toward the two countries' unity, but would not end with the announcement of that unity, which would come at a later stage. (A senior Syrian official had told MONDAY MORNING a week earlier that the two countries' chiefs of state would sign the unity charter during the meeting.)

On other subjects, the Iraqi leader made the following points:

Iran: Iraq respects the will of the Iranian people, who "have the right to choose whatever system of government they want." Iraq is dealing with the government of Shahpur Bakhtiar "as a legitimate government and the government of a neighbor state with which we have normal relations."

The Soviet Union: Iraq's relations with Moscow remain good, and the Soviets will continue to be Iraq's and Syria's major arms suppliers, "for well-known historical reasons and reasons which still exist now."

The United States: The U.S. is Israel's major supporter and "the country whose policy is harming the Arab nation most." Iraq, which has no diplomatic relations with Washington, will change its attitude toward the Americans only if they adopt a more even-handed position on the Arab-Israeli conflict--a position similar to that of France and the countries of the European Economic Community.

The steadfastness front: Syria-Iraqi unity cannot be considered an extension of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, of which Syria is now a member.

The full interview:

Question: What is Iraq's attitude toward the Iranian developments? How do you think an Iranian opposition victory would affect conditions in the Middle East, especially the gulf?

Answer: Iraq's firm position on the Iranian developments is respect of the will of the Iranian people. Whatever the Iranian people choose is legal in our view, and we deal with it in a normal way. Since 1975, when the agreement was signed which provided for the cessation of Iranian interference in Iraq's internal affairs, we have made it a point to maintain good neighborly relations with Iran and to stress the principle of the two parties' non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. That is Iraq's firm position on the Iranian incidents.

As for the effects the current developments in Iran will have, it would be premature to talk about them, since they have not taken final shape yet.

Question: But the developments in Iran, surely, are bound to affect the balance of power in the region, especially if an Islamic government takes over in Tehran, headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni. And there are some who say that the Iranian disturbances are likely to touch off similar developments in other Gulf states. Do you share that view?

Answer: To the best of my knowledge, the events in Iran are strictly Iranian. And there is no similarity between Iran's circumstances and the circumstances prevailing in the other states.

It would be premature to talk about speculation which has not been justified yet, and it would be irresponsible to talk about developments which have not in fact occurred.

Question: You have said that Iraq respects the will of the Iranian people. Do I take that to mean that Iraq supports the Iranian revolution?

Answer: I said Iraq respects the will of the Iranian people.

Question: Whatever shape it takes?

Answer: We will respect it whatever shape it takes, because the Iranian people are our neighbors, and they have the right to choose whatever formula or system of government they want.

Question: This means that you will deal with any government which represents the will of the Iranian people?

Answer: Precisely.

Question: Do you consider the Bakhtiar government representative of the Iranian people's will?

Answer: It's the legitimate government which is in power in Iran. We deal with it as a legitimate government and the government of a neighbor state with which we have normal relations.

Question: What do you expect next week's Syrian-Iraqi summit to produce? Do you expect Syrian-Iraqi unity to be announced during the meeting?

Answer: No. The meeting is not meant for the announcement of constitutional steps between the two countries, but to undertake a comprehensive and detailed review of the progress that has been made toward unity over the past three months--since the signing of the Joint National Action Charter on October 26.

As you know, these three months have witnessed concentrated action in the political, economic, cultural and information fields, and recently in the military and security fields. The committees have been working to strengthen the bonds between the two countries and to effect total coordination between them. They have worked to bring the two countries' legislation closer together in the fields which will be covered by the unitarian measures in the future. All these things need to be reviewed by the Higher Political Committee. The committee will also work out a program for the next stage. But the meeting is not meant for the announcement of constitutional unity between the two countries.

Question: But constitutional unity will come later?

Answer: Of course.

Question: When do you expect it to be announced?

Answer: No timetable has been prepared so far, but the two countries have taken a firm decision to seek unity.

Question: How will Syria and Iraq support the Palestine Liberation Organization, and how do you evaluate Iraq's current relations with the various members of the PLO?

Answer: The coming together of Syria and Iraq through the National Action Charter is, of course, primarily aimed at national unity action, and the target of said action is the liberation of Palestine. Since that is the major target, it is natural and necessary that there be close relations between the Syrian and Iraqi leaderships and the PLO; and that they have a joint, long-range action program with the PLO.

As for our relations with the various organizations of the Palestinian revolution, they are good. We in Iraq help all those organizations, and I believe our Syrian brothers' relations with them all are also good.

Question: In what way will Syria and Iraq provide the PLO with military assistance? Will they go so far as to open the Syrian-Iraqi front for PLO military action?

Answer: The Iraqi-Syrian-PLO alliance involves all the forms of struggle that can lead to the regaining of occupied Arab land and usurped Arab and Palestinian rights. It is not limited to one form of support.

Question: Does the Syrian-Iraqi alliance represent a new front in the Arab region, or is it an extension of the steadfastness and confrontation? Does Jordan have a place in this alliance?

Answer: To begin with, what has happened between Iraq and Syria is not alliance but unitarian action. Iraqi-Syrian relations are unique, because they are moving toward unity between the two countries. Thus, they cannot be regarded as an extension of any other formula or political action.

In the unitarian action, which is meant to serve the national cause, the door is open to anyone who wishes to join the march to unity--on condition that he adopt its major political tendencies.

Question: King Husyan visited Syria two days ago, amid concentrated Syrian-Iraqi unity efforts. Is this a sign of Jordan's possible involvement in the progress to unity?

Answer: I don't think King Husayn's visit had any direct bearing on the unitarian relationship between Iraq and Syria. It was for consultations on the general situation in the region.

Question: Do you think that the approaching Syrian-Iraqi union will create a new equation in the region--with Syria, Iraq and those who wish to follow them on one side, and the pro-American Arab regimes on the other?

Answer: I don't think the new relationship between Syria and Iraq can be considered an axis, nor do I think that its result will be the creation of an axis. The intention is not to set up an axis to face another existing or potential axis in the Arab region. The relationship between Iraq and Syria emerged because of their leaders' belief in Arab unity, and because the justifications of unity are numerous and strong.

In addition, the Arab cause and the Arab nation are now facing a great danger--the danger of imperialistic domination, the danger of Zionist aggression, and the danger of the capitulationist settlement efforts led by the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat. All this is a strong incentive to Syrian-Iraqi unity. The united states which will emerge will definitely fight against imperialistic domination, against the Zionist entity and its usurpation of Arab territory, and against the capitulationist settlement. Those who stand by us will be our brothers and allies, and those who stand with our imperialistic, Zionist enemies will, of course, not be our brothers and allies.

Question: Do you think Iraqi-Syrian unity will succeed in aborting the Camp David agreements?

Answer: Iraqi-Syrian unity, along with the Baghdad summit, in which an Arab majority agreed on the minimum acceptable level of opposition to Camp David, has aborted the remaining Camp David links. We may not be able to prevent the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, from signing an agreement on Sinai, but we will definitely not allow President as-Sadat and the Zionist entity to go ahead with the autonomous rule project in the West Bank and Gaza.

Question: A number of attempts at Arab unity have failed, like the attempt at Syrian-Egyptian unity and the attempt at Libyan-Tunisian unity. Do you expect the Syrian-Iraqi experiment to succeed?

Answer: We definitely expect it to succeed, for many reasons: The leaderships are deeply convinced of the need for unitarian action. Unity is being sought seriously, earnestly, and not in an emotional, informational manner. Furthermore, we must not forget that Iraq and Syria are neighbors, and their common interests in all fields are strong. When unity becomes a fact, it will be perpetuated by the Iraqi and Syrian leaders' deep belief in the principles of unity, the Iraqi and Syrian people's belief in them, and the sound basis upon which the two countries' unity will be built.

Question: How do you evaluate Iraq's current relations with the Soviet Union? Will Moscow remain the united Iraqi-Syrian state's major supplier of arms--keeping in mind the conditions the Soviets have reportedly placed on the provision of arms supplies?

Answer: Iraqi-Soviet relations are as good as ever. There has been no change in them. And the Soviet Union will definitely remain Iraq's and Syria's major arms supplier for well-known historical reasons and for reasons which continue to exist now. As for the conditions you mentioned, I have heard nothing about them.

Question: Diplomatic sources have been quoted as saying that the Soviet Union has refused to provide Syria with certain types of weapons.

Answer: I personally have no information on this subject.

Question: How would you describe Iraq's current relations with the United States?

Answer: We have no diplomatic relations with the United States. We consider the United States the major supporter of the Zionist enemy who is occupying Arab lands, and the United States remains the country whose policy is harming the Arab nation most.

Question: Do you think there is any possibility that the United States might adopt a less hostile attitude toward the Arab states?

Answer: If it takes a less hostile attitude, or if it adopts a balanced position on the Arab-Zionist struggle, our attitude toward the United States will change, as it changed toward France. At one time, during the Algerian revolution, France was the Arab nation's enemy number one. Today, France is considered a friend, and we have good political, economic and military relations with it. This is because it adopted a balanced position on the Arab-Zionist struggle. We hope the United States' position on the Arab-Zionist struggle will become more even-handed. If it does, we will have different relations with it.

Question: Do you think the first thing required of the U.S. is recognition of the PLO?

Answer: The aim is not U.S. recognition of the PLO. The aim is to have the U.S. adopt an even-handed position on the Arab-Zionist struggle--a position similar to France's position, or the position of the European Common Market states.

Question: Would a U.S. return to the joint American-Soviet statement be considered a step in the right direction?

Answer: We do not believe that statement realizes the full ambitions of the Arab people.

Question: In other words, it's not enough?

Answer: No, it's not enough. There must be a text leading to the unconditional return of Arab lands and rights. That is the minimum acceptable demand agreed upon by the Arabs at the Baghdad summit.

Question: Regarding the recent visit of a high-level Iraqi delegation to France: Do you think France can bring the views of the U.S. and Iraq closer together?

Answer: We need no interpreters or mediators in foreign policy. We can understand the changes that occur in the policies of nations, and we can deal with them directly. Should any significant change occur in American policy, we are quite capable of detecting it immediately and assessing our relations in a direct manner. In all our past international relations, we have never used a third party to mediate between us and another state.

Question: Iraqi officials have said that Iraq would support Syria in south Lebanon in the event of an Israeli attack. Do you think it is possible for an Arab-Israeli war to be detonated in south Lebanon?

Answer: We cannot speculate on whether there will be a war or not. The one sure thing is that the Zionist entity is an aggressive entity which takes advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to take aggressive action against the Arab people. If this entity decides that circumstances allow it to take aggressive action in south Lebanon, we believe it will not hesitate to do so.

As I said, we are seeking to establish an Iraqi-Syrian union. When that union is established, and while we are working to establish it, Iraqi soil and Syrian soil is one soil. Furthermore, Syrian soil is (Arab) national soil. The Iraqis and the Syrians fought side by side in 1973, when there was no unity between us and when the subject had not even been raised. What applied then applies more now, as we seek unity, and after unity is established. Any threat to Syria will definitely be considered a direct threat to Iraq.

Question: Do you expect the next stage in this region to be a stage of war or peace?

Answer: Peace can be built only on foundations of justice acceptable to all forces in the region. The present situation is neither just nor acceptable. Arab land has been usurped, and the Arab people can never accept Zionist occupation of their land. For this reason, the prospects of peace are nonexistent. What we have now is nothing but a truce or a "state of no war," to coin a phrase, but not peace.

Question: Syria and Iraq will have one president. If you can't tell us who the first president will be, could you explain to us the procedure which will be used to choose him?

Answer: It is best not to talk about the constitutional formulas for Iraqi-Syrian unity until they have been studied and announced. It would be irresponsible to talk about these things now. Political matters of this kind can only be discussed after they have become a fact.

Question: As a senior Iraqi official, do you have any message you would like to convey to the Lebanese people in the current circumstances?

Answer: A couple of days ago, I was asked about the possible effects of the unitarian relationship between Iraq and Syria on Lebanon. I said Arab strength, unity and stability are bound to be reflected in the Lebanese situation in a direct manner.

Lebanon suffered from a great deal of fragmentation and weakness at a time when the Arab region was suffering from fragmentation and weakness. The region's trend toward unitarian action, as embodied by the Syrian-Iraqi unity, and toward cooperation and solidarity, as demonstrated at the Baghdad summit, should have a positive effect on the situation in Lebanon.

Our brothers in Lebanon are expected to grasp this opportunity and work toward establishing stability in Lebanon, toward unifying their country on the basis of its independence, its sovereignty and its Arab identity. Lebanon's Arab identity is a natural thing; it is neither artifical nor imposed.

In my opinion, the Lebanese now have a historic opportunity to take the initiative to solve their problems on the basis of sound patriotic and national principles. Foremost among those principles is the rejection and condemnation of any dealings with Israel. Dealings with Israel cannot possibly represent a solution of the Lebanese problem in any circumstances. On the contrary, such dealings will harm all of Lebanon. They cannot possibly serve the interests of any part of the Lebanese population. The interests of the Lebanese people, in all their sects and factions, lie in their unity and their strong and active ties with the Arab nation.

Question: Does this mean that Syria and Iraq are asking the Lebanese authorities to denounce all collaborators with Israel?

Answer: Of course. We ask the Lebanese authorities and every sincere Lebanese citizen to denounce dealings with Israel, because Israel is the enemy of all parts of the Arab nation, including Lebanon.

Question: Should the Lebanese authorities fail to denounce collaborators with Israel, how would their failure to do so influence the Syrian and Iraqi attitudes towards them?

Answer: I don't want to give you an evaluation of the Lebanese authorities in this interview. But what I say is this: In the light of Lebanon's national and patriotic responsibilities, and of the principles upon which Lebanese-Arab relations are built, and of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Bayt ad-Din conference and of the interests of Lebanon itself--in the light of all this, all collaborators with Israel must be denounced and practical measures must be taken to end all dealings with Israel. This is essential for the restoration of Lebanese unity and the return of normal conditions to Lebanon.

Question: Since Iraq intends to support Syria in south Lebanon in the event of Israeli aggression, is it possible that Iraq will also intervene in other parts of Lebanon should there be further hostilities between Syrian troops and rightist militias?

Answer: Iraq is not a participant in the Arab Deterrent Forces, which are established on the basis of a formula defined by Arab League resolutions.

IRAQI-SOVIET TRADE COMMITTEE DRAFTS BILATERAL TRADE PLAN

JN011117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1104 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb--The joint Iraqi-Soviet trade committee resumed its meetings here today to draft a bilateral trade plan for 1979. The committee approved the exchange of new quantities of commodities needed by the two countries' markets.

The two sides agreed on exporting certain Iraqi commodities to the Soviet Union, including dates, hides, wool, linens, cigarettes, and various textiles. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union will export quantities of capital and consumer goods needed by the Iraqi capital goods establishments to Iraq.

The Iraqi side to the meetings is headed by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah and the Soviet side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin.

TRANSPORT MINISTER CONFERS WITH GDR TRADE OFFICIAL

JN011503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb--Dr Mukarram Jamal, minister of transport, discussed here today with (Rulnaf) Schuhmann, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade [title as received], and the delegation accompanying him ways of promoting cooperation relations between the two countries in the field of transport. They also discussed the possibility of the GDR's contribution to the implementation of a number of railway projects in Iraq.

Schuhmann arrived in Baghdad on Tuesday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

VICE PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAV FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ARRIVES

JN011618 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb--Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived here today at the head of a delegation which will participate in meetings of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee for scientific, technical and economic cooperation opening tomorrow.

In a press statement, Marinc expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and said that it is good that the committee is convening a few days before the visit of President Josip Broz Tito to Iraq. He added that the visit will give him an opportunity to meet with Iraqi officials and discuss ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries. He described relations with Iraq as distinctive, between two friendly nonalined countries.

Dr Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side to the cooperation committee, is accompanying Marinc.

The members of the Yugoslav side, which comprises representatives of the federal secretaries of agriculture, trade and foreign affairs as well as representatives of the national bank and the Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation With Other Countries, had earlier arrived in Baghdad to participate in the preliminary meetings of the above committee.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN020958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0944 GMT 2 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb--An Arab Economic Unity Council delegation under Kazim Jasim, official in charge of the council's general administration of resources, arrived in Baghdad this morning to attend the first meeting of the board of directors of the Arab Company for Industrial Investment, which will be held in Baghdad on Saturday.

The conferees will discuss the means of coordination and formulas for economic and industrial integration among those Arab countries that are members of the company. They will also elect a board of directors and discuss questions related to motivating the company's work and advancing its activities.

INA: PLO SUPPORTS INITIATIVE TO TRANSFER ECWA HEADQUARTERS

JN311204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1156 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 31 Jan--The PLO has supported Iraq's request to transfer the headquarters of the Economic Commission for West Asia [ECWA] to Baghdad. This support came following the letter which Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi sent to head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi.

Early last month, Dr Hammadi sent letters to the foreign ministers of the ECWA member states asking for support for Iraq's request to transfer the ECWA headquarters to Baghdad as of next September to occupy temporary offices until the completion of the permanent buildings of the headquarters.

GROUP ASKS BAKHTIAR 'NOT TO STAND IN WAY' OF ISLAMIC REGIME

JN020741 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Feb 79 p 2 JN

[Text] Amman--Attorney Muhammed 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah, controller general of the Muslim Brothers Group in Jordan, has sent a cable to Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar denouncing the clashes that took place between army elements and Imam Khomeyni's Iranian followers.

Khalifah appealed to Dr Bakhtiar not to stand in the way of an Islamic regime, which can achieve freedom, justice and equality for the people.

ISRAELI ATTEMPT TO MOVE EMBASSIES TO JERUSALEM DENOUNCED

JN011011 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Feb 79 pp 1,5 JN

[Excerpt] Amman--Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has denounced the stand of the government coalition bloc in the Israeli Cabinet that approves a draft law requiring all foreign missions and embassies to transfer their headquarters to the occupied city of Jerusalem.

Answering a question put by the Ar-RA'Y correspondent following the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Abu 'Awdah said that this stand is not unusual for the Israeli authorities, who have always violated all international laws, charters and resolutions.

SENATE PRESIDENT AT-TALHUNI RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

JN011639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni received at the parliament building today Oleg Grinevskiy, director of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman. The Soviet guest congratulated At-Talhuni and the Senate members on the confidence of His Majesty King Husayn.

The Soviet ambassador conveyed two messages from Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The two messages contain congratulations and remarks on consolidation of the friendship relations and coordination on legislative affairs between the two countries.

VOICE OF LEBANON: ISRAELI PLANES MAKE OVERFLIGHTS

NC011253 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Since 1000 today Israeli fighter planes have been flying at a low altitude over southern Lebanon while other fighter planes overflew Al-Baddawi refugee camp in Tripoli. Anti-aircraft fire was opened from the camp.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SNIPING IN BEIRUT 1 FEB

NC011945 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The relative calm which prevailed from the morning until the evening was shattered by heavy shelling after 1600 on 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru, Al-Kufuri, Sannin and Al-Matahin areas. The roads in these areas are unsafe owing to sniper fire. Fifty-year-old Ibrahim Ghusn was wounded near Harb Pharmacy. Before these operations, armed concentrations and military vehicles were seen moving near Shatila Circle. Light sniper fire and sporadic firing are now reported in various areas.

REIATIVE CALM PREVAILS IN BEIRUT 2 FEB

NC020657 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 2 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Relative calm returned to the axes of the southern suburb during the night following intensive shooting yesterday evening. Shots were heard sporadically on the various axes in Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru, and Hurj al-Kufuri and on the usual axes in the center of the capital.

According to reports from the south this morning, the state of caution remained in effect all day yesterday and last night because of continued flights of Israeli planes at low altitude over the south and Al-Baddawi area in the north.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS STRIKE IN SIDON

NC011308 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] A strike was declared in Sidon today after the town's treasurer, 'Afif al-Baba, died following yesterday's attack by gunmen while leaving the Central Bank branch carrying 160,000 Lebanese pounds for the municipality. The gunmen escaped in a Mercedes car in the direction of 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp. Four people--three Lebanese and one Iraqi--have been arrested in connection with the case. Ahmad Hashishu, a fireman who was escorting the treasurer yesterday, had been detained for questioning but was later released. It is reported that three other persons have fled to Ba'labakk with part of the stolen money, while the other part was confiscated from the four detained.

ALGERIA

FLN PARTY CONGRESS PROCLAIMS NEW STATUTES

LD011438 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text of the FLN Party statutes as unanimously approved on 30 January 1979 at the 4th FLN Party Congress in Algiers]

[Excerpts] Section one: General Bases and Principles

Chapter One: Definition, Structure and Goals

Article 1. The FLN is a vanguard party. It is the only party in the country and is the organization that embraces all the vigilant elements which aspire to the realization of the one goal and for the continuation of the one action with the ultimate aim, the triumph of socialism.

Article 2. The FLN Party stems from the people; it is in the service of the people. Its motto is "The Revolution Is From and to the People."

Article 3. The National Charter is the ideological document to which the party refers. The party can deepen the charter's conceptions and directives at congresses and make the necessary amendments and corrections so as to define the outlines of its action for the purpose of realizing the aims of the socialist revolution.

Article 4A. The FLN Party is the vanguard force leading and organizing the people in the embodiment of the aims of the socialist revolution. It is the guide for the socialist revolution which steers society. It is the leading body of the socialist revolution in the field of planning and (?animation).

Article 4B. The party shall exercise the function of supervision as contained in the National Charter through its elected bodies and councils for the purpose of protecting the national heritage and the gains of the socialist revolution. It will prevent squandering and embezzling public assets in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 5. The FLN's internal activity is represented in the building of socialism on the basis of the realization of the following aims:

A. The consolidation of national independence;

B. The building of a society which is free from the exploitation of man by man;

C. The progress of man and widening man's personality and prosperity.

Article 6. In the external field, the FLN struggles to:

A. Support liberation movements against colonialist domination;

B. Support all peoples struggling for independence and for their right to self-determination;

C. Consolidate the solidarity of all progressive forces in the world against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination;

D. Establish peace and justice in the world;

E. Make available the objective conditions for the unity of the Arab peoples.

Article 7. The FLN Party derives its strength from the workers, peasants and youth and from soldiers and revolutionary patriots. These social forces of the revolution occupy a prominent place in the party's ranks.

Chapter Two: Conditions for and Ways of Joining the Party

Article 8. Choosing the party's strugglers is governed by (?regulations) on the basis of the criteria specified in the National Charter.

Article 9. Joining the FLN Party requires:

A. The applicant must be Algerian by nationality and must be at least 21 years of age. Any leading member in the National Federation of Youth can join the party when he has completed his 18th year;

B. To undertake to defend the principles of the National Charter and also its directives;

C. To absorb the party's program and to accept this program as it has been defined by the Congress;

D. To struggle in the ranks of the party in the capacity of a candidate for at least 1 year, taking into consideration the provisions of Articles 15 and 16 of these statutes;

E. To accept the party's statutes and its internal regulations;

F. Participation in the national liberation struggle (this condition does not apply to those born in 1941 and later);

G. Must be of good character. No [word indistinct] sentence or harmful to honor must have been passed against him. He must never have been involved in an act against the interest of the homeland and the revolution.

H. To be living on his own earnings only, since exploiting ownership, as defined by the National Charter, is inconsistent with the nature of the struggler;

I. Small businessmen and craftsmen, the natural allies of the revolution, are to be accepted in the party if they meet the conditions for joining;

J. To undertake to struggle and be active and to pay contributions regularly.

Article 10. The party's internal regulations shall define the measures regarding acceptance into the party's ranks and also measures regarding contestation. [Passage omitted: Articles 11-20 dealing with further membership conditions]

Article 21. All strugglers, regardless of age, shall be subjected to all duties and shall enjoy the same rights. [Passage omitted: Article 22 on observing rules and regulations]

Article 23. Every FLN member is entitled to:

A. Elect the party leadership bodies;

B. Be elected to the party's leadership organs;

C. Exercise criticism freely and in an objective and constructive manner within the framework the party's structure and also to criticize and mistakes or faults of any organ or member of the party.

Section Two: Management and General Structures

Chapter One: Principles of Management

Article 24. The management of the party will be in accordance with central democratic principles and the collective principles of the leadership.

Article 25. Central democracy is based on an exercise of democracy that is linked to the necessity of the unity of the leadership.

Article 26. Central democracy requires:

A. The election of all bodies, including the officials in the party, at all levels;

B. Relations between the individuals within the bodies shall be on the basis of the principles of the National Charter;

C. The exercise of criticism and self-criticism as a policy that aims at the improvement of work inside the party;

D. The responsibilities of the elected bodies with regard to [words indistinct];

E. The executive and leadership bodies shall submit regular reports to the bodies which elected them;

F. The minority shall adhere to the decisions taken by the majority and shall see to the implementation of such decisions;

G. [not given]

Article 27. Collectivity in carrying out the work; a majority in taking decisions; unity in implementation; these are the fundamental principles for the management of the party.

Article 28. Collective leadership does not rule out the responsibilities of each individual in carrying out the tasks he is entrusted with.

Article 29. Within the framework of the decisions taken by the various organs, the collective leadership does not contradict the spirit of initiative and creative effort in work.

Chapter Two: Procedures for Voting

Article 30. Voting shall be done by the raising of hands, unless the competent authority decides to the contrary, with regard to the issues submitted for discussion. Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority.

Article 31. The election of party bodies shall be done by secret ballot.

Article 32. The freedom of nomination is guaranteed for all strugglers.

Article 33. As a general principle, the list of candidates shall contain a number of nominees exceeding the number of posts available. A successful candidate will be the one who obtains the majority of votes. [Passage omitted: Articles 34-38 on the need for members to adhere to party discipline]

Article 39. The party organizational structure shall be defined by statute.

Article 40. The party shall be organized on the level of: place of work, the living chapter, the village, the municipality, the wilaya and the homeland.

Article 41. The various party bodies are:

A. At the level of the place of work, the living quarter and the village: the group in the cell and the cell bureau;

B. At the level of the municipality: the General Assembly of the division, the Divisional Committee and the Divisional Bureau;

C. At the level of the wilaya: the Association, the Association Committee and the Association Bureau;

D. At the level of the homeland: the Congress, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

Article 42. The Central Committee has the authority to assign responsibilities to the party infrastructures, according to the situation, and define the forms of the political action of the FLN within the framework of the interests of public security and other general interests, with the establishment of a paramilitary apparatus when this is necessary.

[Passage omitted: Articles 43-88 on the definition of the cell, its task and conditions for its establishment; also, the division of other party organs]

Article 89. The Congress: The Congress is the highest authority of the FLN Party.

Article 90. The Congress shall be convened once every 5 years in an ordinary session. It can be convened in an extraordinary session at the invitation of the secretary general according to a request by the members of the Central Committee. It shall be convened in the event that the presidential post becomes vacant, in accordance with the constitution.

Article 91. The invitation for convening the Congress, the agenda, the report and all other documents necessary for the functioning of the Congress shall be communicated to the competent party bodies at least 3 months prior to the date of its convening. With regard to the extraordinary session of the Congress, these invitations and documents shall be communicated to the party bodies within a period which shall be determined by the Central Committee.

Article 92. Strugglers shall elect, in a democratic method, the delegates to the Congress in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Committee. The delegates of the People's National Army shall be selected in accordance with special methods.

Article 93. The following shall also participate in the Congress:

A. Members of the Central Committee;

B. Other strugglers who are carrying out responsibilities of a political nature in the party, in its mass organizations, and in the state's establishments, who shall be nominated in accordance with methods to be determined by the Central Committee, on condition that the number of such persons shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of conferees.

Article 94. The Party Congress, while in session, shall enjoy sovereignty and shall carry out the following:

A. To ratify its agenda and internal statute;

B. To hear the reports of the Central Committee and to discuss and then ratify them;

C. To ratify the party constitution or amend it;

D. To lay down the broad lines of the country's policy and to ratify the program of action;

E. To ratify the national development plans and evaluate their results;

F. To discuss the decisions and recommendations relating to the issues which have a national or an international significance, and to ratify them. [Passage omitted on similar tasks]

I. To elect the Central Committee;

J. To approve the appointment of the party secretary general and to nominate the latter for the presidency.

Article 95. The Central Committee: The Central Committee is the highest authority of the FLN Party during the period between two congresses. It is responsible to the Congress.

Article 96. The tasks of the Central Committee are:

A. To supervise the application of the country's general policy;

B. To supervise the application of the general policy defined by the National Charter and the application of the resolutions adopted by the Congress;

C. To define the main tasks in all fields;

D. To study all issues connected with party life;

E. To determine the priorities of the National Development Plan and supervise its application. [Passage omitted on other tasks related to the supervision of party functioning]

Article 97. The Central Committee shall elect the party secretary general, who shall be nominated unopposed by the Congress.

Article 98. At the proposal of the secretary general, the Central Committee shall elect from among its own members the remainder of the members of the Political Bureau, whose names shall be submitted to the Congress by the secretary general.

Article 99. The Central Committee shall, in accordance with the proposal of the secretary general, approve the distribution of duties to the members of the Political Bureau.

Article 100. The Central Committee shall consist of 120-160 members with full rights and 30-40 additional members who shall be elected for a period of 5 years by the Congress.

The additional members shall participate in the sessions of the Central Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 101. In the event of the death or the resignation or the suspension of a permanent member, or through the existence of any other reason, the Central Committee, at the proposal of the Political Bureau, shall replace him with an additional member.

Article 102. The Central Committee shall meet in an ordinary session at least once every 6 months and shall meet in an extraordinary session at the invitation of the secretary general, or at the request of two-thirds of its own members, or at the request of the Political Bureau.

Article 103. The Central Committee shall organize the internal committees which it deems necessary for its own functioning and shall determine the structure, authority and operation of these committees in accordance with the internal statute of the Central Committee.

Article 104. The Political Bureau is responsible to the Central Committee. It embodies the executive authority.

Article 105. The Political Bureau is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. The management of party activities as a whole during the period between two meetings of the Central Committee;

B. To follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken by the Central Committee;

C. To supervise the allocation of important posts in state establishments to the party strugglers in accordance with the National Charter;

D. To [word indistinct] all issues raised within the spheres of national and international life and to take the appropriate measures accordingly;

E. To take all measures necessary to bolster the party;

F. To exercise the duty of supervision entrusted to the party at the national level.

Article 106. The Political Bureau shall comprise 17-21 members, who shall be elected by the Central Committee for a period of 5 years.

Article 107. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee shall replace this member with one of its own members in accordance with the proposal of the party secretary general.

Article 108. The Political Bureau shall meet at least twice a month under the chairmanship of the secretary general.

Article 109. The Political Bureau shall set up permanent structures for the carrying out of ordinary leadership duties.

Article 110. The secretary general shall manage and coordinate the activities of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee.

Article 111. The secretary general is the party nominee for the presidency of the republic. He embodies the unity of the political leadership as far as the party and the state are concerned. [passage omitted on popular organizations and their duties]

Article 116. The National People's Army shall participate in party life and in the building of socialism.

Article 117. Political activity inside the National People's Army should take into consideration the requirements of military discipline and the unity of leadership. The political commissariat of the National People's Army shall carry out this political task. [Passage omitted: articles on coordination among the various party organizations]

Article 121. The party's financial revenues are made up of subscriptions paid by members and other sources.

Article 122. The party's finances shall be administered in accordance with the laws which are currently in force.

Article 123. The Central Committee shall fix the conditions relating to the monthly subscriptions of the party members and the amount of these subscriptions.

Article 124. The amending of the party constitution is the task of the Congress alone.

Article 125. The present party bodies and infrastructures shall continue to exercise the authorities with which they are entrusted until they are succeeded by other bodies and infrastructures in accordance with this law.

## LIBYA

### JAHIR HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR PDRY DELEGATION

LD011058 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 February, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir held a luncheon banquet at noon yesterday in honour of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidential Board of the Supreme People's Council of Yemen People's Democratic Republic and his accompanying delegation, at Al-Nasr farm in Tajura. The luncheon was attended by dams and water resources secretary, Dr. 'Umar Sulayman Hammudah, the [word indistinct] of the honorary delegation escorting the guest. Member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister of Democratic Yemen, Mr. Muhammad Salih Muti, and the director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Secretariat, Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, has made a tour round the farm where he inspected Al-Afia dairy, cattle and sheep breeding projects and (?grass) silos at the farm.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Isma'il

LD011348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi this morning received 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Supreme Council in the PDRY.

### At-Turayki Receives Muti'

LD012048 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, this morning received Mr. Muhammad Salih Muti', the foreign minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, who is one of the delegates accompanying Mr. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

At the meeting attended by the director of the Arab Department at the Foreign Secretariat and the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Yemen People's Democratic Republic, bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab area and other issues of mutual interest were discussed.

## MOROCCO

### MINISTER, AIDES INSPECT CONDITIONS IN TAN TAN

LD011824 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mr Mohamed Benhima, minister of state in charge of the interior, returned from Tan Tan yesterday, after spending a full day there. He contacted the inhabitants and the authorities who accorded his excellency an enthusiastic welcome. The whole population of Tan Tan highly appreciated his majesty's gesture of sending the minister of state and a number of his aides to inspect conditions in the town and to contact its inhabitants after the treacherous attack on it.

At a rally there the minister of state conveyed his majesty's concern and the smypathy of the Moroccan people to the inhabitants, and also the condemnation by public opinion of the treacherous attack Tan Tan's inhabitants had been exposed to. The crowds in Tan Tan prayed for the innocent victims--martyrs of the aggression. The committee, led by the minister, mentioned the losses sustained by the citizens and the town, and took all the necessary on-the-spot measures to face the situation resulting from the aggression.

### COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA REPORTED

LD011334 Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Feb 1 (MAP)--Moroccan Radio and Television (RTM) broadcast here Wednesday the following commentary:

"There are two contradictory attitudes which prevail in the Maghreb. There is the attitude of aggression against the sovereignty and the Moroccan territory. [sentence as received] All possible means have been deployed to worsen the situation. Attacks have been committed against the Moroccan territory with the use of modern and intensive arms. Morocco is accused of parachuting arms and exploding bombs in Algerian territory while Algeria is trying to turn public opinion against Morocco, even at the price of causing grave divisions within the Arab nation and the African Continent. That is the first attitude," stated RTM.

"The second is that of the people who have faith in the integrity of its territory, which was recovered in peace and legitimacy. These people are constantly in the defensive position being made to face a continued offensive. Their policy is of moderation, avoiding all that may aggravate the conflict, proclaiming its will for peace and reconciliation," added RTM.

"These are the two attitudes present, it was clearly stated in the communique published by the Council of Ministers. Morocco continues to adhere to the positive factors of the crisis, avoiding mishaps which would prevent peace. Morocco for its part is doing everything in its power to avoid conflicts that would create irreparable damage," concluded RTM.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ANNOUNCES REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

LD012222 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, held a press conference in his office at Friendship Hall in Khartoum at 1330 today to announce several important republican decrees in the framework of the revolution's effort to consolidate decentralization of the government and to hand over authority to the masses.

In accordance with these decrees, the following central ministries have been abolished: the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Religious Affairs and AWQAF; the Ministry of Social Affairs; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Cooperation; and the Ministry of Trade and Supply.

The following ministers have therefore been relieved of their ministerial posts: Mr Zayn al'Abidin Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir; Dr 'Awn ash-Sharif Qasim; Dr Muhammad Hashim 'Awad; Dr Fatima 'Abd al-Mahmud; Mr Harun al-'Awad; Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab Ibrahim; Mr Daf'allah al-Haj Yusuf; Mr Hassan Ahmad Yusuf; and Mrs Umm Salmah Sa'id.

The following new central ministries have been set up: the Ministry of Education and Orientation [Wazarat at-Tarbiyah Wa at-Tawjih] with the portfolio going to Mr Daf'allah al-Haj Yusuf, and the Ministry of Cooperation, Trade and Supply, with the portfolio going to Dr Muhammad Hashim 'Awad.

In accordance with the decrees, the jurisdiction of the following ministries has been reduced: the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources; and the Ministry of Construction and Public Works.

A committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr Abel Alier, vice president of the republic, to follow up the implementation of these decrees. The following are members of the committee: Mr Zayn al-'Abidin Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau; Dr Awn ash-Sharif, member of the Political Bureau; Mr Badr ad-Din Sulayman, leader of the People's Assembly; Dr Fatima 'Abd al-Mahmud, with rank of minister; Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab Ibrahim, with rank of minister; Mr Karamallah al-'Awad, minister of public service and administrative reform; Mr Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of Cabinet affairs; Mr Mahdi al-Fahl, attorney general; Mr 'Abd al-Hamid Salim, overseer of the People's Assembly; Mr Amir Ahmad Jamal ad-Din, chairman of the People's Assembly Group; Mr Hassan Ahmad Yusuf, with rank of minister of state; Mr Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, minister of state at the Ministry of Finance and National Economy; Mrs Umm Salmah Sa'id, with the rank of deputy minister; [name indistinct], adviser to the president of the republic for people's local government affairs and rapporteur.

The president reviewed the terms of reference of this committee and [words indistinct] will submit a report to his excellency on the results of its actions within 3 months of the date of issue of the decree.

The leader president reviewed the terms of reference of the two new ministries [words indistinct]. His excellency also specified the terms of reference of the ministries whose powers have been reduced.

In accordance with the decrees, Mr Harun al-'Awad has been appointed economic adviser to the president of the republic in the Council of Ministers with the rank of minister.

At the beginning of the press conference, the leader president declared that the decisions came (?within the framework) of the decisions previously adopted by the revolution for the consolidation of the decentralization of the government and the handing over of authority to the masses. His excellency reviewed the decisions previously taken by the revolution since its inception with the aim of handing over authority to the masses, and the declaration of (9 June) 1969, which (?granted) regional autonomy to the southern provinces..

[Sentence indistinct] His excellency also referred to the constituent conference of the local people's government held in April, 1971, with the aim of laying down scientific foundations for the implementation of what the revolution had called for--namely the decentralization of government and the handing over of power to the masses and the enactment of the local people's government councils and to prepare them to assume their responsibilities and powers. The president also referred to the decisions concerning the reexamination of the 10 provinces in existence at that time and which had been divided into 18 provinces, each of which had an Executive People's Council of proper legal status; the strengthening of provincial leadership by increasing the powers of governors, raising them to ministerial rank and making them directly responsible to the president of the republic for the administration of their provinces; the introduction of a new chapter in the local government law and regulations for holding local people's government conference. [sentence as heard]

At the end of the press conference, the leader president replied to questions.

The conference was attended by Mr Ali Shummu, minister of culture and information, Mr (ash-Shaykh) Bashir (ash-Shaykh), adviser to the president of the republic for local people's government affairs; Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa, minister of state at the Ministry of Culture and Information; radio and television reporters; newspaper journalists; and representatives of international news agencies.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### MOROCCAN DEPUTY REPORTEDLY JOINS POLISARIO FRONT

ID020315 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 79 ID

[Text] A communique released today by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Ministry said that the Saharan citizen Mr Aberrahman Ould Laibek, deputy in the Moroccan Parliament and chairman of the so-called Municipal Council of the town of Boujador and member of the Moroccan Red Crescent, has joined the ranks of the POLISARIO, accompanied by a number of high-ranking members of the former Jemaa Council and former tribal chiefs.

The communique of the SDAR Information Ministry stressed that this event came as new evidence of the unanimous will of the Saharans to live as free men, master of their own destiny. At the same time this event gives lie to the allegations of the Rabat regime.

SAHARANS CLAIM 284 MOROCCANS KILLED AT TAN TAN

LD021020 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In a communique released yesterday, the Saharan Defense Ministry gave the first details of its attack on the town of Tan Tan, which [words indistinct] by the Saharan fighters a few days ago. On 26 January, the communique says, the Sahran People's Liberation Army attacked and occupied the town of Tan Tan in southern Morocco, the main platform of the Rabat annexationist regime in its policy of aggression against the Saharan people. This [word indistinct] (?which) [word indistinct] in the context of the Houari Boumediene offensive against the Moroccan occupier led to the destruction of the fortified defenses of the town, putting several hundred soldiers of the monarchist army [words indistinct]. The bodies of 284 soldiers belonging to the royal armed forces were counted by the fighters of the Saharan Liberation Army. Considerable quantities of arms and supplies were also recovered.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN DISCUSSES PEACE TREATY

TA011806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] There are ups and downs in the peace negotiations, but we shall not end the efforts, despite the difficulties, until real peace comes, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today at the ceremony opening a new installation in the Haifa fertilizer plant.

[Begin--begin recording] Someone is trying to accuse us of wanting a separate peace with one Arab nation to embarrass it before other nations. What nonsense this accusation is: Do we want to strive toward peace on one front while in the north and in the east there will be a hostile coordination of forces comprised of thousands of tanks? This is devoid of any content or reason; it is a false accusation. The truth is that we want peace with all nations, but we do not want to force anyone and there is no element in the world--not even a great power--that can force someone to come to the negotiating table. That is why we are saying to the neighbor to the south, the strongest and largest Arab nation: Let us make peace. If we sign a peace treaty, this would constitute a revolutionary change in the entire Middle East. But it is true that a peace treaty cannot be dependent on another enemy's good or ill will, an enemy who vows hatred for Israel. It must stand on its own feet for it is inconceivable that if we sign a peace treaty and if someone attacks us and we defend ourselves, the very element with whom we made peace will join the enemy and attack us on that front as well. Peace must be real. [end recording]

HAZOFE: ISRAEL AWAITS U.S. INITIATIVE ON PEACE TALKS

TA021036 Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 2 Feb 79 p 1 TA

[By HAZOFE political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] Jerusalem is waiting for a U.S. diplomatic initiative to renew the negotiations with Egypt on a ministerial level. However, the United States will not launch an initiative unless a new proposal to solve the disputed problems is consolidated.

One of the proposals is that the representatives of Egypt and Israel will give up the U.S. interpretative letters to Article VI of the peace treaty and instead will jointly formulate a document which will be an addendum to the treaty. The addendum will express the apprehensions both parties feel over the implementation of this article in view of the agreements Egypt has with the other Arab countries according to which, in the event that a war breaks out, Egypt will come to the aid of the Arab countries. The document should specify where and how such cases may be possible and what is the remedy for them.

At the same time, political circles said that the formulation of the articles in the agreement is not as important as the political situation which will prevail after the treaty is signed. If proper relations prevail, then there will be no need for articles and interpretations of them, but if the relations deteriorate, even the best formulation will not help.

DAYAN RETURNS FROM FRANCE, MAKES STATEMENT

TA012110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned about an hour ago from a 3-day visit to France. At Ben-Gurion Airport, he said he thought there was an improvement in France's attitude toward Israel. He hoped that now the rapprochement between the two countries will improve. At the same time, the foreign minister remarked that he did not believe France would limit its contacts with the Arab countries in favor of Israel.

Further Details

TA012111 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2100 GMT 19 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 1 Feb--Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today on his return to Israel from France that an imbalance and an inclination toward the Arab cause stand out in France's position. Nevertheless, he expressed the hope that further rapprochement may improve the situation.

Answering a question by ITIM concerning the invitation to the prime minister to pay an official visit to France, Dayan replied that unfortunately he has to repeat what he said in France, that in principle an invitation has been extended to the prime minister to visit France, but that in order to implement it--taking into account everything that it entails--he must meet with the prime minister and discuss several issues regarding the visit.

DAYAN DISCUSSES TALKS IN FRANCE WITH ISRAELI CORRESPONDENTS

TA021054 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Arnon Yafe, 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent in France]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan ended his visit to Paris yesterday with a feeling that there has been some progress in the relations between Israel and France and that the door has opened for contacts with the French administration.

Talking to Israeli correspondents in Paris at the end of the visit, Dayan emphasized the points shared by the two parties. He described his visit as "of political value in itself" in terms of the content of the talks, the time devoted to him by his hosts and the very fact that he had had meetings with the personalities who determine French policy--starting with the president and on down to the leader of the Gaullist Party, Jacques Chirac, and Socialist leader Mitterand. Dayan said that he has found out that France's stance "is very close in terms of its political concepts to the U.S. position as expressed in what we call 'the Rogers plan,' when, in their opinion, a solution could have been reached on this basis." The French, according to Dayan, "have reservations with respect to the interim stages." He remarked that, "On this issue the differences are fundamental, but it is possible to bridge the gap that exists between our positions and theirs."

As for the delicate issue of the situation in Lebanon, the foreign minister emphasized that there is an agreement concerning the definition of the situation and of the desirable solution to it. "The French and we believe that it is desirable to rehabilitate the authority of the Lebanese Government with a Lebanese Army which will control the entire area without having to rely on UN forces or Syrian or Palestinian forces. [paragraph continues]

"The difference of opinion has to do with how to achieve this. France is critical of the Christian activity in the south, but not of the Israeli retaliations against the PLO. Paris may not support such activity, but it does not favor not reacting to the PLO attacks in Israel. The problem is with respect to the UN forces." The French would have liked Israel to exert a "moderating influence" on the Christians' activity. "France and Israel agree that the presence of the United Nations is a [partial] solution to the problem and that it is necessary to reach a complete solution," the foreign minister added.

The foreign minister thinks that his visit has contributed to improving French-Israeli relations, provided this process is continued. He thinks that personal contact has now been established with the French foreign minister and "if I want to call him on the phone on any issue, I could do so without receiving a cool reply."

As for reciprocal visit by the French foreign minister, Francois-Poncet has announced that he will visit Israel before the end of the year. Dayan refused to comment on a possible visit by Prime Minister Begin to France. Such a visit has indeed been brought up in the talk with President Giscard, but the foreign minister preferred spelling out things more clearly after unauthorized reports on this issue have appeared: "Basically there is an invitation for Begin to visit France. It is not the same invitation extended at the time to his predecessor but a special invitation to Begin. However, its implementation is connected to various issues which I must discuss with Begin before the invitation can be acted upon."

The foreign minister found the French leaders with whom he met to be "friends." They pointed out that the policy of forming closer relations with the extremist Arab countries, such as Iraq, is beneficial to Israel because a French influence in these countries may moderate their positions and move them toward reaching a peace agreement with Israel. A French "presence" in Iraq, they think, serves the interests of the West by filling a vacuum--since Iraq is not interested in either Soviet influence or American influence. There was also mention of the situation in Iran, its effects on the Arab world and on the fate of the Jewish community there. The French promised to help the Jews if necessary.

As for the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East solution, the French position that it is inconceivable that an arrangement will ignore the role of this power.

Before he left Paris yesterday, the foreign minister met with Paris mayor and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac in the city hall. The spokesman for the municipality said that Dayan thanked the Gaullist leader for helping Syrian Jewry at the time.

The foreign minister expressed satisfaction over his talk with Socialist leader Francois Mitterand, who said that he would be willing to help Israel in various matters.

DAYAN: IRAN EVENTS MAKE EGYPT RELUCTANT TO SIGN PEACE ACCORD

LD020823 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Michel Deure report: "According to Moshe Dayan, Iranian Crisis Increasing Egypt's 'Reluctance' To Sign Treaty With Israel"]

[Text] "What has happened in Iran is not making the peace negotiations with Egypt any easier," Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan declared on Tuesday, 30 January, in reply to questions put by the French diplomatic press.

Mr Dayan said he is "concerned" about the future of the Jewish community in Iran and "the effect of the events in Iran on certain Arab countries such as Jordan and Egypt." "We notice tension among certain leaders," he said. "The Egyptians have become even more sensitive, even more anxious not to provoke a split, to remain alined with the other Arab countries. Egypt is much more reluctant to conclude any agreement with Israel."

"It is not a question of separate peace," Mr Dayan explained. "The Egyptians do not want this and neither do we. We are seeking an overall peace. We merely say that an agreement with Egypt would be the first agreement and that the other Arab countries could follow suit. But today Egypt is even more afraid than before of being criticized by the other Arab countries."

Mr Dayan pointed out that even before the events in Iran, Israel wanted to obtain an assurance that, once the peace was concluded, it would be able to buy Sinai oil. It is all the more anxious about this now.

These are the main replies Dayan gave to other questions:

The Palestinians--Dayan distinguishes between two kinds of Palestinians: those living in "what was the West Bank" and Gaza (1.25 million) and those living in other countries. Dayan proposes for the former neither a Palestinian state nor an Israeli military administration but an "autonomous regime." As for the second group, they have left what is now Israel. "Returning home," Mr Dayan said, "would mean coming to Israel." The refugees, the Israeli minister added, must recognize Israel, change the PLO charter (which has as its aim the destruction of Israel) and end terrorism. "We will not speak to them before," Dayan said, stressing that at Camp David Israel agreed with Egypt, "which is not the least of the Arab countries," that talks should take place "with the populations of the Jordan West Bank and Gaza in order to determine their future." Dayan recalled that in 1948 the United Nations wanted to create in Palestine a Jewish state and an Arab state and that it was the Arabs who rejected this. "But," he said, "one cannot put back the clock of history."

France "A Friendly Country"

He admitted that the majority of Palestinians no doubt want to have a state of their own. But, he said, "it is not that simple." "If we accepted that it is possible to establish a state in these territories, what would the refugees do? The PLO would want to plant terrorist camps. How could Israel accept that? What we are trying to do is to establish a modus vivendi, peaceful coexistence between Jews and Arabs. We are in favor of everyone deciding their own future, but not at our expense."

Dayan still thinks that peace "has a good chance of being concluded" on the basis of the Camp David agreements, even though Egypt is "more hesitant." Since the latest mission by Carter's emissary, Mr Atherton, Egypt and Israel have agreed, he said, to continue the negotiations under U.S. chairmanship, but the United States is unwilling to make further offers without being "reasonably sure of obtaining a positive result.... The ball is thus in Washington's court at the moment." Dayan does not believe that "time is working against Israel." "If the present attempt does not succeed," he said, "it will be a great pity, but later there may be another Arab leader who will want to negotiate peace."

French-Israeli relations--"French-Israeli relations have been reserved," Dayan said. "France is a friendly, not a hostile country, but it is a country which could be a little more friendly toward Israel.... France sometimes makes statements without there having been a dialog with Israel beforehand, such as we have with Britain, the FRG and even Belgium....If we talk to each other our relations will improve, even if we don't agree. There will be an effort to understand."

The European Community--The future extension of the community to three southern countries poses economic and political problems for Israel, since agricultural exports to Europe will be more difficult and Spain is the only European state which does not have diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. Dayan has spoken openly about this to Mr Francois-Poncet in his capacity as president of the EC Council, as he did with his West German predecessor Mr Genscher. Both of them "promised" him that they would study the economic problem "so that enlargement will not harm Israeli interests" and "use their influence with Spain to persuade it to normalize its relations with Israel."

Relations with the United States--"President Carter is the U.S. president who has gone furthest in putting his prestige in the balance," Dayan said, "not only for the good of Israel but because he is in this way serving what he considers to be U.S. interests."

Relations with the communist world--Dayan hopes that China will recognize Israel. As for the USSR, its relations with Israel have a "long history." The cause of disagreement, Dayan said, is not only the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the military aid the Soviets give to Arab countries, but also the fate of 3 million Soviet Jews. "It is very hard for those who want to leave the USSR," Dayan said. As far as he is concerned, "being Jewish is more important than being an Israeli citizen."

SHARON SPEAKS ON NEED TO SETTLE JEWS IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA0?1?19 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon thinks that it is necessary to settle Jews in Gush 'Ezyon, Teqo'a, Bet El and Kokhav Hashahar as soon as possible. He emphasized that if there are less than 1 million Jews in the Jerusalem area, Jerusalem will not be Jewish. The agriculture minister called for stopping the building activity near Savyon or expanding groves in Rehovot and instead, settling Jews in Samaria and the Jordan Valley. He was speaking at the Likud council which convened for the first time. The minister remarked that the Israel Land Administration will extend to the housing and construction minister all necessary aid in allocating plots to solve the housing problem for new immigrants and young couples.

The chairman of the Jewish Agency, Arye Dulzin, said at the council meeting that there are about 200,000 to 300,000 Jews who are seriously considering immigration to Israel. However, the absorption centers are full and are facing a serious shortage of apartments.

ISRAEL HAS CONTRACTS FOR EXPORT OF GAVRI'EL MISSILES

TA011035 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Feb 79 p 4 TA

[Text] Israel's aviation industry possesses signed contracts for the export of $300-million worth of Gavri'el sea-to-sea missiles. Some of the missiles have already been delivered to countries that ordered them and the rest will be supplied within the next few years. The aviation industry spokesman said this yesterday in answer to a question.

It was also reported that the aviation industry is undergoing an in-depth expansion in producing this particular missile, and some components of the Gavri'el missile that so far have been produced overseas are now manufactured in the mechanical division of the "Mabat" plant--the weapons-producing plant of the aviation industry.

The items made here include complex electronic components requiring the highest degree of precision as well as units that are parts of missile boat equipment. The latter require absolute waterproofing to be able to function at sea.

EXISTENCE OF 'JEWISH KOLKHOZ' REVEALED NEAR MOSCOW

TA011712 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 1 Feb--(Ilynka) is the name of a Jewish kolkhoz 750 km southwest of Moscow in the heart of the Soviet Union, where there are about 130 observant Jewish families, the vast majority of whom want to immigrate to Israel but are being prevented from doing so by Soviet authorities.

Since 1974, only about a dozen families from (Ilynka) have arrived in Israel, coming here after long trials and tribulations, and they claim that they have left their relatives and brethren in (Ilynka), who suffer from Soviet harrassment, as the Soviets are not hiding their hatred.

The few Jews in Israel from (Ilynka), together with representatives of the "I Am My Brother's Keeper" headquarters [an organization of Soviet Jews to help their brethren], and the Union of American Jewish Students for Soviet Jewry, Ya'aqov Sternberg and 'Aqiva Gerber, published a call to carry out large-scale operations to save the Jews of (Ilynka). They were speaking at a news conference held on Thursday at Bet Agron in Jerusalem.

The existence of the Jewish village of (Ilynka) has only recently become known.

TRIANGLE ARABS MEET TO CLARIFY PALESTINIAN POLICY

TA311203 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Heads of municipal councils in the [Galilee Arab] triangle criticized comments by Arab citizens in which they favored supporting the PLO. Ahmad Abu ('Usaybi), the head of the municipal council of the village of Jatt, said that the opinion in the Galilee is that the Palestinian people are entitled to their rights, but they should not get them by terrorizing innocent people.

A convention of heads of municipal councils in the triangle was held today to clarify their positions on the matter.

W. BANK YOUTHS PROTEST DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES

TA011118 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Feb 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Groups of youths in Ramallah and in Al-Birah tried to demonstrate yesterday and to disrupt business activity in protest against the destruction of houses of terrorist families the day before yesterday.

In the center of Ramallah, youths hurled stones at passing military vehicles in the morning. They also threw stones on the road into Ramallah near the (Al-'Amari) refugee camp. Near the school for boys at Al-Birah, they set tires on fire and shouted slogans against the Israeli administration.

Security forces dispersed the youths, arresting a number of them in the center of the town. At noon, life in both towns returned to normal and the arrested youths were released.

The military administration is taking steps in every town of the West Bank to prevent the possible eruption of student demonstrations.

TERRORIST ATTACK ON CHRISTIAN ENCLAVE IN S. LEBANON REPORTED

TA011958 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Metulla, 1 Feb--The terrorists again attacked the villages of the Christian enclave north of Metulla with artillery fire today. The fire came from the Beaufort Fortress and was directed mainly to Tall (Lubya).

The southern Lebanese forces under the command of Major Haddad replied with tanks and artillery toward the sources of fire. The exchange of fire was sporadic during the entire day and night. No casualties or damage was reported.

On Wednesday for the first time the terrorists violated the cease-fire and then increased their attacks on Thursday. Tension prevails in the area and the Christians think that the terrorists are going to step up their attacks.

THIRD NEW IDF APPOINTMENT REPORTED 1 FEBRUARY

TA011811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpts] Three new IDF appointments were announced this evening. Col Avishay Katz has been appointed commander of the Engineering Corps to replace Brig Gen Arye Golan, who is ending his term. Avishay Katz will be promoted to brigadier general.

TEHRAN REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN MEDIA COVERAGE OF KHOMEYNI

LD011306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In spite of all the efforts made today by our radio and television colleagues to relay the welcoming ceremony live, because of the strikes and a lack of coordination, a full relay of the ceremony was not possible. My colleague 'Abbas Mósall-Nezhad had an interview in this connection with Mr Mas'ud Barzin, director general of the National Iranian Radio and Television organization [NIRT]: [Begin recording]

[Question] Mr Barzin, as NIRT director general you announced through the press last night that you would relay live the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni in the homeland on Iranian radio and television. Considering the fact that your statement in this regard was not fulfilled today, and that we had nothing on the radio and only a few minutes' worth of picture of the television without the audio, could you tell us what factors were responsible for our inability to transmit his arrival, and could you say that we showed weakness in this regard?

[Answer] Now consider this, Sir: A great event took place in our country today. The eminent ayatollah arrived in Tehran after many years of absence. How could an organization such as the NIRT ignore such an event? For this reason, preparations were being made for the occasion for some time. Of course, you know it is only a few days now since I have come here as director general, but in this period I began a discussion with the striking colleagues as well as with the colleagues who kept the television going; I kept in contact and tried to reach an agreement with them. I spoke with both groups within the framework of the staff of NIRT, because I had had nothing to do with the strike. Certain agreements were reached between us; certain preparations were made. On the basis of matters clarified and reassurances given me, we proudly announced that with the help of God we would carry out this important task.

In this process, as you noted, there was sometimes no sound and sometimes no proper picture. This, however, was a minor technical fault which could be forgiven. We managed to correct the fault. But, unfortunately, in these critical moments, while I myself was downstairs in the transmission section, some of our previous agreements, to my misfortune, were abrogated.

At the same time, I cannot refrain from saying that there was also interference by leftist elements. For this reason there were certain irregularities. Once we faced this problem we had to cut off transmission, but at the moment I am not without hope, because a group of our dear colleagues among the strikers are already on the streets with their cars and equipment filming and recording. I hope that we will receive them in time so that we can transmit on the radio and, particularly on television, these momentous ceremonies which can never be forgotten--so that we can in fact perform our duty to the people.

[Question] Mr Barzin, in your remarks you said that there were certain agreements and that because these agreements were abrogated we were unable today to transmit a live relay of the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Could you tell us with whom these agreements were reached and who abrogated the agreements?

[Answer] I must explain to you that among those who came to the transmission section and were expected to cooperate, some, whom I would describe as irresponsible, started raising certain issues which we did not have in the past.

It was agreed that everyone with operational responsibilities in the transmission section would go to their respective jobs, regardless of whether they were striking or not, and do their jobs under the senior engineer in charge. But some of these gentlemen--I repeat some of these gentlemen, at the most critical time began raising issues contrary to the agreements previously reached. And this created some difficulty in our operation.

[Question] In your remarks you mentioned that leftist elements were also involved today in connection with the absence of the relay of the ceremonies. Could you tell us who these leftist elements are, as you see them, and what you would do to identify these elements?

[Answer] Leftist elements, unfortunately, are not identified at critical moments. It is they who always work behind the scenes and create an atmosphere of disruption, whether in the transmission of radio and television material or other activities, as we have seen across the country in recent months. So they are not identified immediately.

[Question] Last night we televised an announcement on "The Profile of Iran" that our striking colleagues would go back to work so that we could relay the ayatollah's return home with full and effective staffing. Can you tell us whether the striking staff have returned to work in these circumstances?

[Answer] If you mean have they ended their strike, then I must tell you they have not. When the gentlemen talked with them they themselves acknowledged the fact that, because of the great occasion involved, the Eminent Ayatollah Khomeyni's return home, they could cooperate with their colleagues in the NIRT, in other words, the job would be done by the NIRT as a whole and not by this or that section of it. It was agreed there would be cooperation. So the whole thing was based on good will and cooperation. Some of the gentlemen did come, but later the difficulties to which I referred earlier cropped up, unfortunately.

[Question] As NIRT director general, or allow me to say as our own organization's director general, what are you going to do with the striking staff?

[Answer] Allow me to answer this question in the following manner, beginning by explaining what the government wants. The government, according to what it has told me, wants the NIRT gradually but speedily to become an independent and impartial organization so that it may express views in its own right and assert its own personality--so that it can criticize government policies or policies of other groups, God willing. If I remain, this is our program--namely, inviting representatives of various social groups to come here and speak freely, and unlike the situation in the past, to exchange views, engage in debate and enlighten the people about various issues. News, comments and other such material should not be one-sided on behalf of the government alone. The government also believes in this. It believes that this organization should be independent, impartial and free from government control. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS AT BEHESHT-E ZAHRA CEMETERY

TA011222 [Editorial Report TA/BK] Paris AFP in English at 1218 GMT on 1 February reports that in his speech at Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery "the ayatollah said he would never allow the shah to return and appealed to the army to support him, and to stop killing 'those who are seeking independence'."

Hong Kong AFP in English at 1435 GMT on 1 February reports that in his speech at Behesht-e Zahra cemetery "the ayatollah said 'It is I who will now name a government.' In a reference to the government led by Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, he added to applause from the crowd: 'I will strike at this government. I will put all these people on trial before courts which I shall set up'.

"He called the shah a 'traitor' who had ruined Iran's economy."

"The ayatollah also accused the shah of having 'ruined the Iranian man', saying Tehran had more bars and liquor stores than bookshops."

Tehran Report

LD020950 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0430 GMT on 2 February carries the following report on Khomeyni's speech at the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery:

"In a speech at the cemetery, His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni criticized the manner in which the country's governments carried out their work over the past 25 years and called on Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister, to relinquish his post as soon as possible. According to news agency reports this morning, Dr Bakhtiar's response has been in the negative."

TEHRAN REPORTS ON KHOMEYNI'S VISIT TO HOSPITAL

LD011732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] After delivering his historic speech at Behesht-e Zahra this afternoon and praying for the martyrs of recent events, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni left by helicopter to visit the 1,000-bed hospital situated on Elizabeth Boulevard. The helicopter carrying the ayatollah and two officers of the Imperial Air Force landed at the hospital at 1630. The entire medical staff and even the patients assembled to welcome him. Meanwhile, people outside the hospital heard of the ayatollah's arrival and went to the hospital. As a result of the large number of people at the hospital, the ayatollah was not able to visit the patients, and after 30 minutes he left the hospital by car.

AFP: BAKHTIAR WILL NOT PROPOSE MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI

TA012102 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (AFP)--Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said today that while a meeting between him and returned religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni could not be ruled out if conditions were favourable, he would not propose such a meeting himself.

In an interview with an independent French radio network, Mr Bakhtiar denied that he had set any conditions for the ayatollah's return to Iran. "He returns and that is all," the prime minister said. He described as "exaggerated" the reports of several million Iranians having turned out to meet the ayatollah but he admitted there were "very many, very many people."

Mr Bakhtiar said the future was not dark. He would do everything to ensure that dictatorship did not return but, in the name of democracy, "the army also has the right to march," he said.

The supporters of the ayatollah could yell insults and shout all they liked, Mr Bakhtiar said, "it does not mean anything." However, while allowing liberty within the law, he said, "what I do not allow is that people throw Molotov cocktails."

TEHRAN ON BAKHTIAR WILLINGNESS TO TALK WITH KHOMEYNI

LD021100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to news agency reports, Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister, has expressed willingness to meet His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni so that together in unity of thought they might seek a fundamental solution to the country's current problems. The news agencies report that Dr Bakhtiar continues to express his willingness to put an end to the country's problems and difficulties through talks with this religious leader. Dr Bakhtiar says the door to talks is open and he is ready for an exchange of views.

BAKHTIAR SAYS HE'LL IGNORE KHOMEYNI ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

LD021330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Interview granted by Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar to Paris radio correspondent Yves-Paul Vincent in Tehran on 2 February--in French; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Dr Bakhtiar does not appear to be at all impressed by the events of 1 February: [begin recording]

[Bakhtiar] What the ayatollah said yesterday is only a repetition of what he has said on several previous occasions: the attack on the Pahlavi dynasty, the illegality of any government, any assembly, any act passed for 50 years, that he will busy himself with some sort of government, and so on--I do not yet have the precise words used. But to go on from that to say that he will (?give) or slap the face or [words indistinct], I will decide that later. As I said at a news conference 2 or 3 days ago, there are moments when one must know when to say no.

[Question] You represent constitutional legitimacy. Ayatollah Khomeyni, in a way, represents popular legitimacy.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Now, the country cannot work without both of these elements at the same time. One very strongly has the feeling that each man must take a step toward the other.

[Answer] I have taken the step. I will continue to leave the door open, but there are some principles on which I am intransigent, whether I am prime minister or a street-sweeper. I am in favor of democracy. I am not for the mob; I am for the people. In perfectly democratic circumstances, I will accept their verdict. But in the state of excitement and hysteria--as you can see, in the streets it looks completely out of the ordinary. Obviously it is the result of 25 years of dictatorship by Mohammed Reza Shah, as you know, a man who led the country to disaster, to the present disaster. For me the problem of Khomeyni, the problem of the shah, and of the constitution and everything, comes after the fundamental problem, which is the existence and the unity of Iran.

[Question] Well now, for making order prevail in the country, Mr Bakhtiar, you apparently have a trump card, a strength, in the army. However, a lot of people are wondering how faithful the army is to you. Is the army really under your orders?

[Answer] Listen, I can tell you one thing: For 50 years, never has the army been so obedient [soumise] to a prime minister. This I am able to say in an authoritative manner.

And, as far as possible, I do not want to use the army against the people. This would not be very democratic, it would not be reasonable, it would not be... [sentence unfinished] But I warned my adversaries the day before yesterday that as from now, if a drop of blood is shed, I will name the guilty persons. It is not the army which is in command; it is my policy. The army must be in the service of the government's policy.

[Question] Khomeyni is now in Iran. You have allowed his return. I am going to ask what led you to authorize his return, when for a very long time you did not allow Khomeyni to return to the country.

[Answer] I have never given a refusal. Even before being named prime minister, I said that according to the laws, according to human rights, according to [word indistinct] constitution, an Iranian, except for some guilt and a final verdict, has the right to return home. Therefore, as a consistent democrat I can not prevent Mr Khomeyni from coming. It is he who launches appeals against Messrs X and Y. I am following my path precisely as I have always done. Mr Khomeyni is here. He will be able to shed light for us on a certain number of problems, consult [words indistinct] accept his judgment on problems relating at the same time to religion, social issues, and so on. All that is very well. But when he wants to become minister of foreign affairs--well, really!

[Question] Can one still hope for , envisage, some sort of a cabinet of national unity in which pro-Khomeyni ministers would be present?

[Answer] Certainly, certainly. I have even proposed to Bazargan and to some other people like him, people who have the strength to be ministers, who have an overall view of world problems [words indistinct] especially since they are known and there is no reason for them to be excluded from it.

[Question] The Ayatollah Khomeyni has been in Iran for almost 24 hours now. Suppose--since it is thought that these are his intentions--suppose that in the coming days he proclaims the Islamic republic, what will be your government's reaction?

[Answer] I will ignore it, Sir. Mr Khomeyni was free to come. He is here. From a distance, there was a certain myth about him, now there is no longer any myth. [end recording]

AYATOLLAH RUHANI: SANJABI, BAZARGAN ABLE TO RUN COUNTRY

LD021120 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Concerning Ayatollah Khomeyni's much-talked-about Islam republic in Iran, here is an interesting detail given by another great Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Mehdi Ruhani, talking to Quentin Dickinson, Paris Radio correspondent. [begin recording]

[Mehdi Ruhani] We absolutely do not want to be either president of the republic or prime minister, or even ministers. We only want to steer the country toward justice, equality and fraternity.

[Question] So which men would you trust to run the country, in your name, from day to day, to be ministers and president of the republic?

[Answer] I think that Dr Sanjabi, currently, and Mr Bazargan, too, are men capable of running the country. [end recording]

AFP REPORTS TEHRAN QUIET MORNING OF 2 FEB

TA020948 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 2 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Feb 2 (AFP)--Opposition Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will give his first press conference in Iran after 15 years exile tomorrow, at 0800 hours local (0430 GMT), a source in his entourage said today. The ayatollah, greeted by an estimated five million people when he returned home from France yesterday, might announce major political decisions at the conference, the source added.

Meanwhile, Tehran was quiet today following yesterday's euphoria. Troops who withdrew from the capital yesterday, were back on the streets but their numbers had not been strengthened, observers noted.

The ayatollah, who for security reasons spent his first night back in Iran at a secret address, was today due to pray at the religious opposition ("Khomeyni Committee") headquarters. The headquarters, converted from a school in the centre of Tehran, was besieged by Khomeyni supporters and journalists from all over the world.

Contact between Tehran and the outside world was improved today when striking Telex workers returned to work. The Telex lines have been cut for one month and strikers marked the restoration of the service by transmitting a picture in letters of the ayatollah.

AFP: TUDEH CALLS FOR ARMED UPRISING AGAINST BAKHTIAR

TA011842 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (AFP)--Iran's communist party today called for an armed uprising against the government of the Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar.

In a communique released here, the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee urged "leaders of the democratic movement" to make the people "prepare and organise resistance and the armed fight."

The communique added: "By hunger strikes your efforts cannot be effective--but by an armed offensive, by the occupation of military units and important enemy bases, you will crush the enemy's military apparatus and put yourself at the service of the people."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDER WARNS ABOUT TUDEH ACTIVITIES

LD011239 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Javad Alamir, founder of the "Iran Democratic Party": "Bakhtiar--Kerenskiy or Allende?"]

[Excerpt] An Islamic republic is a dream which could become a nightmare, a complete political deadlock, a collective frenzy which can be explained and perhaps excused by past suffering but is unlikely to lead toward a modern society.

The people really in control of the streets, professional mob manipulators, are already discarding their masks. The most influential and skillful men among the howling processions marching through the streets of Tehran are not the turbaned mullahs but the "Agitprop" professionials who are using the "opium of the people" to prepare an even "harder" drug for the people.

Tudeh Party Stalinists in their East European headquarters are already showing their hand. Nuroddin Kianuru, the new secretary general of the Iranian communist party, which has moved to Prague (it was the only communist party, apart from the Portuguese, to approve of the entry of Soviet tanks in 1968), has just declared that the Iranian communist party supports the idea of an Islamic republic and calls on its supporters to rally to the banner of Islam. Iranian urban guerrilla members of the "people's fighters" marching under a banner marked with a hammer, a sickle and a red star assert that this star symbolizes the star of the Muslim faith. However, there is something even more serious. It is now generally known that it is the trade unions infiltrated by the communist party which are taking control of strikes and that they take orders only from their own leaders and not from the great Shi'ite leader at Neauphle-le-Chateau. In any case, speaking about the strikes in the oil industry, Kianuri stated: "The workers in the oilfields take their orders only from the Tudeh Party." Furthermore, with a rather disconcerting naivete, an overimpatient Comrade Kianuri has told the press that the Tudeh Party considers the 1921 Iranian-Soviet treaty is still valid. Let me explain to people who do not know that under this infamous treaty Moscow was granted the right to intervene in Iran militarily if it believes that its interests are threatened. No Iranian citizen has forgotten about the 1945 civil war and the Tabriz and Mahabad puppet republics which were created by Iranian communists and their fellow travelers under the protection of Soviet bayonets. A partition of Iran was avoided in the nick of time as a result of intervention by the UN Security Council, probably the only positive step ever taken by that organization.

NVOI: U.S. AGENTS 'TRYING TO INFILTRATE' REVOLUTION

TA020001 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 January carries an editorial attacking Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. The radio says that this illegal prime minister had lied to the Iranian people by saying that he had reached some agreement with Khomeyni. Bakhtiar had also made remarks about the fact that the people who had long lived under dictatorship and corrupt government could not suddenly have a democratic government, and that they should gradually be given such a democracy.

The radio goes on: "Dear fellow citizens, while the national revolution is under way [word indistinct], the remnants of the former shah and their American guardians are struggling by whatever means possible to suppress these battles in order to save this condemned monarchical regime from its definitive death. In these despicable efforts [passage indistinct]."

The radio says: "Their main objective in this endeavor is to save the detested regime of Mohammed Reza Shah who has shamelessly escaped. They are trying to create confrontation and division among the people who have sacrificed many lives in this endeavor. Our people are not surprised by all this because they have realized that for a long time U.S. imperialism has tried in different corners of the world to mobilize and support these [word indistinct] forces and regimes in order to fight against the most elementary movements and [word indistinct]. The world's peoples have witnessed these treacherous policies of [word indistinct] in Angola and [words indistinct]. American hands in all these acts are so clearly visible that they cannot be denied. No wonder the eminent ayatollah's goal was to reject the present handpicked regime of the monarchy and the attempts by the imperialists to support the said regime."

The radio continues: "The people must be alert and aware that elements at the [U.S.] Embassy and U.S. imperialism are working hand in hand with these people [the Bakhtiar regime] to defeat the people's movement. [words indistinct] Embassy employees and 25,000 imperialist agents [ma'mur] are fully cooperating to flagrantly and clearly meddle in our country's affairs. The U.S. Embassy, by resorting to all types of tricks, has merely been trying to reinstate the despicable monarchical regime. And in order to succeed in fulfilling its evil objectives and intentions it [U.S. imperialism] has been trying to infiltrate the ranks of our revolutionary forces in order to frustrate and defeat their movements."

In conclusion, the radio says: "We urge our fellow citizens to be alert and pay full attention to the activities of the U.S. Embassy and in general [word indistinct] in the country. They have been infiltrating our ranks by carrying revolutionary banners and are sabotaging our efforts. And they are trying to create a favorable atmosphere for a military coup by cooperating with certain concealed elements [passage indistinct]."

## INDIA

### VAJPAYEE TO BEGIN CHINA VISIT ON 12 FEB

BK311257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] It has been officially announced that the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, will visit China from the 12th of next month at the invitation of the Chinese prime minister, Mr Hua Quo-feng. He will spend 4 days in Peking where he will hold talks with the Chinese leaders. Later Mr Vajpayee will be visiting Shenghai, Canton and other cities. He is expected to return to New Delhi on the 19th.

Mr. Vajpayee will be accompanied by the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta and other senior officials of the External Affairs Minister.

It may be recalled that Mr Vajpayee was scheduled to visit China at the end of October, but it was postponed because of his indisposition.

### FERNANDES TALKS WITH SAUDI LEADERS ON OIL SUPPLIES

BK300913 Delhi ISI in English 0838 GMT 30 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Saudi Arabia promised to consider sympathetically India's request for increased crude supplies. The assurance was given by Crown Prince Fahd and Saudi Minister for Petroleum Shaykh Zaki Yamani during their meetings with visiting Industry Minister George Fernandes in Jiddah and Riyadh.

Fernandes, who is leading a high level delegation, has completed his negotiations with Saudi leaders.

Saudi Arabia has asked for rice and meat supplies which India may be able to provide. It is understood that a high level Saudi delegation will visit New Delhi in February during the Indian Engineering Trade Fair.

### AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER LEAVES AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

BK020302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, left Bombay for home this morning at the end of his visit to this country.

### STATEMENT OF U.S., USSR MONSOON RESEARCH PROGRAM

BK301513 Delhi ISI in English 1449 GMT 30 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was issued by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on January 30, 1979:

Our attention has been drawn to a report appearing in a section of the press on January 29, 1979, alleging U.S. pressure on India for overflights, et cetera. This report is not based on facts.

It is possible that the author of the report has confused or misunderstood the details of a global atmospheric research programme being carried out by the World Meteorological Organisation known as operation Mone [as received] 1979.

India has agreed to cooperate with the United States and the USSR to carry out the programme conducted by World Meteorological Global Research regarding the origin of monsoons. Several expeditions in the Indian Ocean, in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea have already taken place and another programme of joint research has been drawn up for the year 1979. Under this programme, a couple of Soviet ships will be stationed in the Bay of Bengal and three U.S. aircraft will be participating to cover some portions of northern India. All three aircraft engaged in this programme will be civilian aircraft. The aircraft will be carrying Indian personnel also on board during these flights. It would therefore be seen that the above arrangement is a purely scientific research programme in which India is greatly interested.

MINISTER VISITS ASSAM-NAGALAND BORDER AREA

BK011038 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Union Home Minister H.M. Patel arrived in Qauhati today on a 2-day visit to Assam and Nagaland. Mr Patel will make an on-the-spot study of the border situation and will have discussions with the governor of northeastern states and chief ministers of the two states. Talking to AIR [All-India Radio] Gauhati correspondent at the airport during the brief stopover on the way to Dimapur in Nagaland, Mr Patel said that whatever had happened in the border area was most unfortunate and steps should be taken so that such incidents do not recur. The home minister was accompanied by the union minister of state for education, Mr Renuka Devi Barkataki.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0730 GMT on 2 February reports that "the Union home minister, Mr H.M. Patel, has expressed the confidence that the chief ministers of Assam and Nagaland would be able to arrive at a permanent solution to the border issue. Talking to newsmen in Jorhat today at the end of his 2-day tour of the border areas, Mr Patel said he discussed with the two chief ministers the latest situation and both expressed their desire to reach a permanent settlement."]

GANDHI: NO HURDLES TO UNITY OF TWO CONGRESS FACTIONS

BK020758 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Gandhi, said in Indore today that there are no hurdles now in the efforts toward unity between the two Congress parties. Speaking to newsmen, she said the unity talks might end soon, leading to an integration of both parties.

## PAKISTAN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER, LAW MINISTER RESIGN

BK011429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 1 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 1 Feb (AFP)--Agha Shahi, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's foreign affairs advisor, and Law Minister A.K. Brohi have resigned from their posts, the DAILY NEWS and the LEADER reported today. The papers did not identify their source and gave no reasons for the alleged resignations which remain unconfirmed. Shipping Minister Mustafa Gokal resigned last month for "personal reasons".